

REPORT

TO THE

SANITARY AUTHORITIES

OF THE

EAST KENT JOINT COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

BY

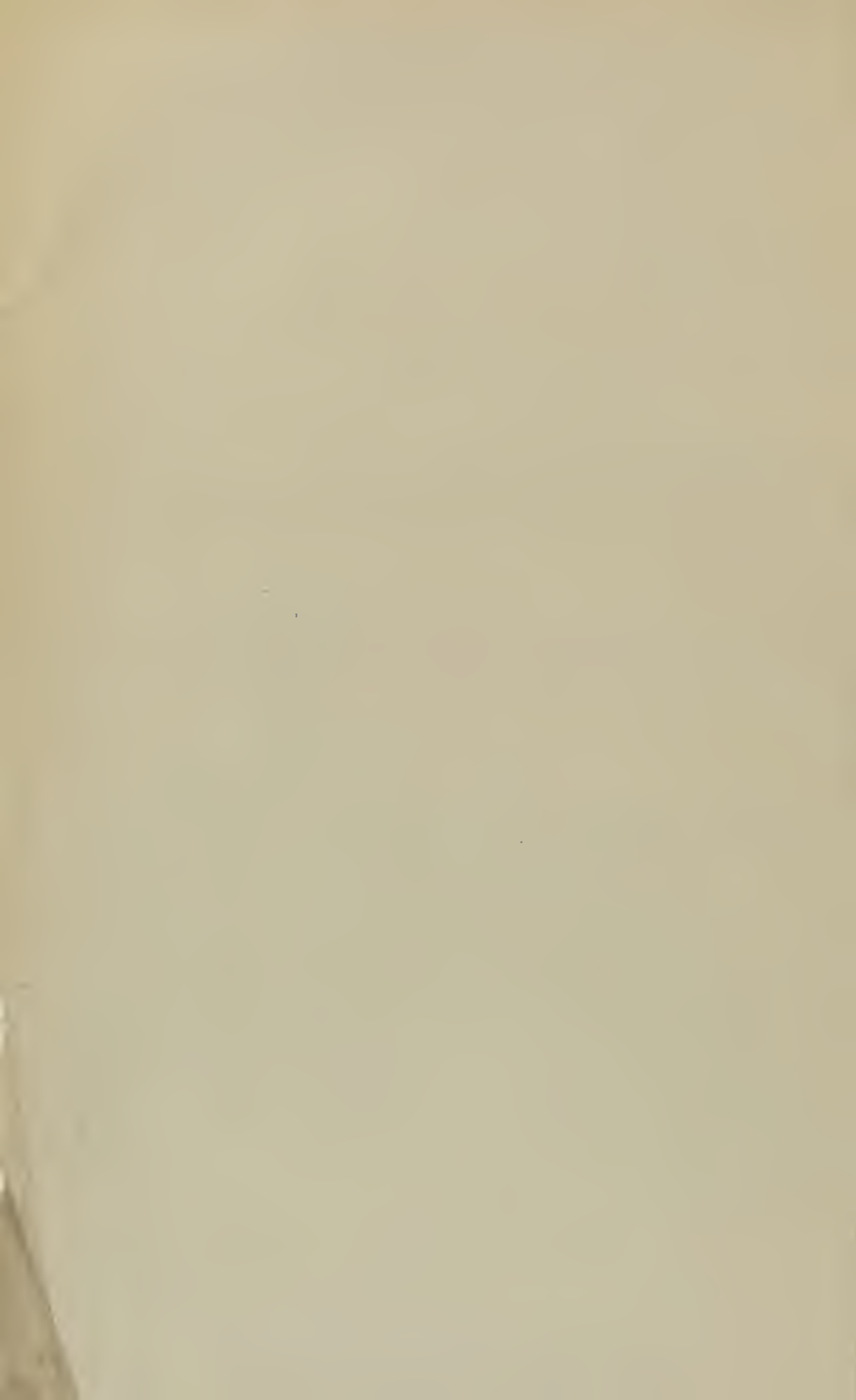
M. K. ROBINSON, M.D.,

The Medical Officer of Health.

ASHFORD :

PRINTED AT THE KENTISH EXPRESS OFFICE, HIGH STREET.

1908.



REPORT

TO THE

SANITARY AUTHORITIES

OF THE

EAST KENT JOINT COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1907,

BY

M. K. ROBINSON, M.D.,

The Medical Officer of Health.

REPRESENTATIVES

ON THE

EAST KENT JOINT COMMITTEE.

NAME	SANITARY DISTRICT REPRESENTED.
Councillor Allington Collard, J.P.	Blean Rural District.
Councillor Arthur Rigden.	
Councillor Daniel Brice, J.P.	
Councillor J. D. Maxted, J.P.	Bridge Rural District.
Councillor H. M. Baker (also Alderman of Dover Borough).	
Councillor J. A. Wilmore.	
Councillor Colonel A. Ford, C.B., J.P.	Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District.
Alderman M. Pepper, J.P.	Borough of Dover.
Alderman H. M. Mowll.	
Alderman J. W. Bussey, J.P.	
Councillor W. J. Barnes, J.P.	
Councillor H. W. Thorpe, J.P.	
Councillor George Jeken, J.P.	Dover Rural District
Councillor Henry Woodland,	
Councillor Wm. Cheeseman, J.P.	East Ashford Rural District.
Councillor Rev. Wm. Henry.	
Councillor George Willson.	
Councillor W. E. Long, J.P.	Eastry Rural District.
Councillor H. E. H. Rice.	
Councillor Archibald S. Jones, J.P.	Elham Rural District.
Councillor Stephen Kingsnorth	
Councillor P. E. Iggulden, J.P.	Herne Bay Urban District.
The Mayor, John Scott, J.P.	Borough of Hythe.
Councillor A. M. Watts, M.D.	Isle of Thanet Rural District.
Councillor Alexander Brown, J.P.	
Councillor W. T. Hinds.	West Ashford Rural District

INDEX.

DISTRICT.	PAGE
Report to the Urban and Rural District Councils represented by the East Kent Joint Committee i. to ix.	
Blean Rural District	1
Bridge Rural District	11
Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District	22
Cheriton Urban District	34
Borough of Dover	43
Dover Rural District	59
East Ashford Rural District	69
Eastry Rural District	79
Elham Rural District	90
Herne Bay Urban District	100
Borough of Hythe	110
Isle of Thanet Rural District	118
West Ashford Rural District	129

REPORT

TO THE

URBAN & RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS

REPRESENTED BY THE

East Kent Joint Committee.

Area of Combined District (excluding water), 299,314
acres.

Population (Census 1901), 144,161.

Births.
Gross and Net
Deaths.

In the area represented by the East Kent Joint Committee, there are two Boroughs, three Urban and eight Rural Districts. The population of the Urban Districts continues to rise, the estimated gross increase in the five Urban Districts since the last Census being 11,125. In the Elham Rural District there has been a small increase, and in Thanet Rural District a large one: while the gross decrease in the remaining six Rural Districts is estimated at 2,250.

The number of births registered during 1907 in the Combined District was 3,406, and the deaths 2,042, so that the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was 1,364. The net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions) were 1,783.

Birth-rates.

Upon an estimated population of 154,495, the birth-rate for the whole District was equal to 22.0 per thousand, the birth-rates for the component areas ranging from 16.1 in Broadstairs to 31.3 in Cheriton.

The corrected death-rate for the Combination was equal to 11.5 per thousand of the population; and the rates for the constituent Districts extended from 8.0 in Herne Bay to 14.1 in East Ashford.

Net
Death rates.

The gross death-rate for the Conjoint District was equal to 13.2 per thousand living; the rates for the individual Districts ascending from 7.4 in Herne Bay to 23.0 in the Bridge Rural District. The rate in the latter District affords an illustration of the necessity of arranging for the transference to their Districts of admission of deaths occurring in public institutions, for, by excluding the deaths of non-residents registered in the Chartham Asylum, the death-rate for the Bridge Rural District is reduced to 11.1 per thousand living. Corrections of this nature have been made in regard to all the Districts in the Combination, and the results are shown in the preceding paragraph, and also in the appended tables.

Gross
Death-
rates.

The birth-rate for the Conjoint District was 1.9 below the average of the preceding ten years, and the corrected death-rate 2.6 below the average in the District for the previous decade. The corrected death-rate was also 3.2 lower than that for the Rural portion of England and Wales, 3.0 below that for the smaller towns, and 3.9 lower than the death-rate for the large towns in England and Wales.

Comparative
rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to small-pox, 14 measles, 13 scarlet fever, 18 whooping cough, 12 diphtheria, 2 croup, 3 enteric fever, 32 influenza, 27 diarrhoea, 11 enteritis, 1 puerperal fever, 2 erysipelas, 8 other septic diseases, 144 phthisis, 58 other tubercular diseases, 141 cancer, 138 bronchitis, 108 pneumonia, 2 pleurisy, 20 other diseases of the respiratory organs, 15 alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver, 7 venereal disease, 71 premature birth, 5 parturition, 215 heart disease, 49 accident, 15 suicide, and 651 to old age and other causes.

Causes of
Death.

The death-rate in the Combination from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.57, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.21, per thousand of the population. The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases varied from 0.14 in Broadstairs to 0.95 in the East Ashford Rural District.

Death-rates
from Epidemic
Diseases.

The mortality from the epidemic class of diseases in East Ashford was due entirely to Measles, a non-notifiable malady.

The mortality from epidemic diseases in England and Wales during the year was 1.26; for 76 of the great towns 1.54; for 142 of the smaller towns 1.29; and for England

and Wales, less the 218 towns, 0.91. The East Kent District contrasts favourably with either the Urban or Rural Districts of England and Wales.

Ages at Death.

Of the net number of deaths, 279 occurred at under one year of age; 109 at one and under five; 54 at five and under fifteen; 95 at fifteen and under twenty-five; 548 at twenty-five and under sixty-five; and 698 at upwards of sixty-five years of age.

Infantile Mortality.

Infantile mortality in the East Kent District was equal to 82.8 per thousand births registered during the year.

Compared with the ten years 1897-1906, the rate of infantile mortality was 32 below the average of the decennium. This decrease was attributable to a diminished temperature, and better-washed air and soil, conditions which, as shown by the meteorological returns, prevailed during the autumnal season of the year, when, as a rule, infantile mortality reaches its highest point.

Notification Act.

Under the Notification Act, 792 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 489 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 170 diphtheria, 94 erysipelas, 26 enteric fever, 8 measles, 3 small-pox, and 2 to puerperal fever.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever was more or less present in every District in the Combined area during the year, and was prevalent in the Rural Districts of East and West Ashford, Bridge and Eastry.

The information obtained in connection with the spread of this Fever during the year demonstrates the fact that school influence continues to be the dominant factor in the diffusion of the malady. During outbreaks, inquiries at the schools often revealed evidence that children in an infectious condition had been in attendance prior to the occurrence of the reported cases. In these instances, complications with influenza and rubella often co-existed, and thus rendered recognition difficult, more especially as, owing to the mildness of many of the attacks, the parents did not think it necessary to call in a Doctor.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria, although showing a decline on the previous year, occurred at short intervals throughout the District. Sixty-nine cases were reported in the Borough of Dover, 34 in Thanet, 13 each in Broadstairs and Eastry, 10 in West Ashford, 6 each in Bridge, East Ashford and Hythe, 4 in the Dover Rural District, 3 each in Elham and Herne Bay, 2 in Blean, and 1 in Cheriton.

School influence operated to a certain extent in the dissemination of this malady: but insanitary conditions were very frequently found to exist at the localities invaded by

the disease. As expressed in former reports, the history of local outbreaks of Diphtheria, points to polluted soil and stagnaut sewage as favourable breeding grounds for the germ of the disease outside the human body.

The case mortality was a fraction lower than that for 1906.

Twenty-six cases of Enteric Fever were reported; Enteric Fever. against 52 in 1906. Fourteen occurred in the Borough of Dover, 3 in the Thanet Rural District, 2 each in Bridge, East Ashford and Herne Bay, and 1 each in Blean, Eastry and Elham.

The case mortality was equal to 11.54 per cent.; against 23.08 for 1906.

No epidemic prevalence occurred in any part of the District, the different outbreaks being scattered in respect to time and locality.

If those cases which were contracted outside the District were to be eliminated, and amendment made for instances of doubtful diagnosis, unconfirmed by Widal's reaction test, the number of cases would be diminished to 18 actually occurring in the Conjoint area.

In one instance, oysters, consumed in a neighbouring town, formed the means of infection; in another instance, milk which had been exposed to polluted air was the only possible source of the disease; whilst, in the remaining cases, defective sanitary arrangements were found to exist on the premises where the outbreaks occurred—such defects, in fact, as would be recognised as a common cause of Enteric Fever.

Phthisis—the disease generally known as “Consumption” —produced 144 fatal results during the year, 8 per cent. of the total deaths being attributable to this disease. This figure is equal to the average proportional number recorded during the preceding ten years, so that, practically, the mortality has remained a stationary quantity. “Consumption.”

In my report for 1894, the subject was referred to, and was subsequently discussed by the Joint Committee; and, since that time, an attempt has been made, by the circulation of cautionary bills and in other ways, to afford instruction as to the precautionary measures that can be adopted for exercising control over the spread of a disease which figures so prominently in the annual returns of mortality.

Voluntary help must apparently at present be relied upon, not only in the adoption of such preventive measures as can with advantage be observed, but also in

furthering the provision of sanatoria for the treatment of persons suffering from the disease, and their instruction in the hygienic measures necessary to be observed for the amelioration of their condition and the prevention of risk to the healthy.

Influenza.

Ever since the pandemic of 1889-1890, Influenza has remained with us in a smouldering form, and, if not always recognised, has made its appearance in one or other of the forms exhibited by the malady, varying from the symptoms of catarrh to pulmonary complications, intestinal trouble, and great disturbance of the nervous centres.

Following the pandemic outbreak, the deaths from Influenza in the years 1891 and 1892 numbered 169 in the Combined District. From 1900 to 1906, there was an annual decline in the mortality, from 102 deaths in the former year to 23 in the latter. Now the mortality is again advancing, the victims succumbing during 1907 numbering 32 in East Kent.

It is important to remember that the above figures refer only to the deaths actually registered as due to Influenza, and do not include numerous deaths reported under other nomenclature although produced by the microbe of Influenza.

It cannot be doubted that greater care is necessary, both in the interests of persons suffering from the malady, and of those likely to contract the disease by contact with patients. Influenza is well known to be a most infectious disease, and yet no adequate care is taken to prevent its diffusion far and wide. As far back as in 1891, a monitory notice was issued by the Dover Corporation in respect to the careless exposure of persons infected with Influenza, directing attention to the provisions of the Public Health Act concerning persons, who, while suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, wilfully expose themselves without proper precautions against the spread of disease.

Although no prosecutions were instituted at that time, public attention was by this notice directed to the infectiveness of the malady, and, consequently, greater care was exercised than would otherwise have been the case.

When the far-reaching results in respect to damage to the public health and the dislocation of daily avocations are taken into consideration, surely it would be a wise and economic policy to adopt decided measures for arresting the spread of a disease diffused by virtue of its infective property.

This subject has been referred to in many previous reports, but it is necessary to recapitulate the recommenda-

tions made, because of the indifference exhibited concerning this formidable enemy to the public health.

Although school hygiene and school visitation have always formed an important part of the work of the Medical Officer of Health, especially during epidemic outbreaks of disease, the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act of 1907 imposes, among other things, the duty of the medical inspection of children after their admission to a public elementary school, and on such other occasions as the Board of Education may direct. This inspection is the outcome of recommendations contained in Part III. of the recent report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration. Elementary
Schools.

In order to facilitate the work, the Board of Education issued two Memoranda on the subject.

The first Memorandum deals with the duty of the local Education Authority and the administrative equipment required, and suggests a number of subsidiary arrangements for consideration.

The Board advise local Education Authorities to use to the utmost extent the existing machinery of medical and sanitary administration, developing and supplementing it as required, rather than supplanting it by bringing into existence new agencies partially redundant and possibly competing.

The Board add that the application of this principle requires that the work of medical inspection should be carried out in intimate conjunction with the Public Health Authorities, and under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

The character and degree of medical inspection are also dealt with.

In the second Memorandum, more definite guidance as regards the details of the work of medical inspection is given, and a schedule has been drawn up for this purpose.

In the East Kent Joint Area there are two Education Authorities, viz., the Education Committee of the Kent County Council, and the Education Committee of the Dover Borough Council.

It will rest with these two Authorities to appoint Medical Inspectors under the Act, with whom an organic relationship will have to be established for fulfilling the dual obligations of the School Authorities and the Sanitary Authorities responsible for the administration of the wider branches of Public Health.

Water Supply. Sixty samples of water were analysed during the year, 17 of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes.

In several of the Districts the Councils have themselves provided water supplies; and, in the other Districts, public Companies have already laid water mains, which have partially met local requirements. The Companies in question are continually adding to their areas of supply, so that the needs of the several localities are gradually being provided for on a satisfactory basis.

**Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.**

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 45 houses were reported upon during the year as being unfit for human habitation, in some instances proceedings being taken before the Magistrates for the issue of closing orders, and in other cases such repairs being executed as were necessary to place the dwellings in a habitable condition.

**Factory and
Workshop Act**

Many visitations to the workshops in the District were made during the year, and particulars concerning the inspections and the results of the action taken will be found tabulated in the reports for the individual Districts.

**Sale of Food
and Drugs
Acts.**

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, samples are taken by the Sanitary Inspectors by direction of the Councils of the Broadstairs and Cheriton Urban Districts, the Borough of Dover, and the Isle of Thanet Rural District. In the remaining Districts of the Combination the duties are undertaken by the County Police.

Statistics.

The appended tables are completed in accordance with the forms issued by the Local Government Board, and a scrutiny of them will afford evidence of the satisfactory standard of Public Health in the several Districts represented by the Joint Committee.

Comparative Statistics.

Birth-rate and Death-rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population, and Analysis of Mortality.

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate from all Causes.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population from the Chief Epidemic Diseases.							Total of Columns 3 to 9.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 registered Births.
			Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.		
Columns.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
England and Wales	26·3	15·0	0·00	0·36	0·09	0·29	0·16	0·07	0·29	1·26	118
76 Great Towns	27·0	15·4	0·00	0·43	0·12	0·35	0·17	0·07	0·40	1·54	127
142 Smaller Towns	25·7	14·5	0·00	0·41	0·08	0·29	0·15	0·07	0·29	1·29	122
England and Wales, less the 218 Towns	25·6	14·7	0·00	0·25	0·06	0·21	0·15	0·06	0·18	0·91	106
East Kent Combined District ...	22·0	11·5	0·01	0·09	0·08	0·12	0·08	0·02	0·17	0·57	82
East Kent Combined District.— Average 10 years, 1897-1906.	23·9	14·1									114

YEAR 1907.

In this Table 0·00 signifies that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0·005.

TABLE B.

East Kent Combined District.

Table Showing the Births and Deaths, and Birth and Death-rates, &c., of the constituent Sanitary Districts.

Sanitary Districts.	Population estimated to middle of 1907.		1907.								Deaths from Epidemic Diseases.								Death-rate per 1,000 of Epidemic Diseases (Columns 9 to 17).	Death-rate per 1,000 of notified Diseases.
	1	2	Registered Births.	Birth-rate per 1000 of Population.	Deaths from all causes (gross).	Gross death-rate per 1000 of Population.	Deaths from all causes (net).	Net death-rate per 1000 of Population.	Infantile mortality per 1000 registered Births.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Fevers.					
															Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Diarrhoea.		
Columns.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Blean Rural ...	7050	177	25.1	100	14.1	83	11.7	50.8	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	0.57	0.28
Bridge do. ...	10573	223	21.0	244	23.0	118	11.1	85.2	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	0.47	0.09
Broadstairs Urban ...	7379	119	16.1	72	9.7	78	10.5	58.8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0.14	0.14
Cheriton do ...	8007	251†	31.3†	63	7.8	68	8.4	87.6†	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	0.75	0.12
Dover Borough ...	47946	1062	22.1	559	11.6	559	11.6	86.6	...	...	6	2	5	...	2	...	8	0.48	0.29
Dover Rural ...	6216	150	24.1	61	9.8	73	11.7	80.0	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.48	0.32
East Ashford Rural...	12619	291	23.0	178	14.1	179	14.1	92.7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.95	...
Eastry Rural ...	12382	270	21.8	191	15.4	174	14.0	122.2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	0.48	0.08
Elham do. ...	6872	146	21.2	108	15.7	75	10.9	47.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.29	...
Hernc Bay Urban ...	9314	151	16.2	69	7.4	75	8.0	33.1	...	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	0.86	0.75	
Hythe Borough ...	6113	155	25.3	76	12.4	80	13.0	70.9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	0.65	...
Thanet Rural ...	12544	250	19.9	218	17.3	124	9.8	88.0	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	0.56	0.24
West Ashford do. ...	7480	161	21.5	103	13.7	97	12.9	99.3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.94	...
Total ...	154495	3406	22.0	2042	13.2	1783	11.5	82.8	1	14	13	18	12	...	3	...	27	0.57	0.21	

† Corrected on account of the Military Female Hospital, outside the Choriton District.

BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 26,865 acres.

Population (census 1901) 7,054

During the year 1907 the number of births registered in the Blean Rural District was 177, of which 7 (or 3.95 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 100, while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbered 83. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 7,050, the birth-rate was equal to 25.1 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 14.1, and the net death-rate at 11.7 per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rate.

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to measles, 1 scarlet fever, 1 whooping cough, 1 diphtheria, 2 influenza, 1 enteritis, 6 phthisis, 1 other tubercular disease, 11 cancer, 4 bronchitis, 5 pneumonia, 1 other disease of the respiratory organs, 1 alcoholism, 1 venereal disease, 4 premature birth, 12 heart disease, 3 accident, 1 suicide and 26 to old age and other causes. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.57, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.28 per thousand of the population. Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows: At under one year of age 8 died; at one and under five, 4; at five and under fifteen, 1; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 10; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 23; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 37 died. Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 50.8 per thousand births registered during the year. Infantile Mortality.

Under the Notification Act, 32 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 27 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 2 diphtheria, 2 erysipelas and 1 to enteric fever. Notification Act.

Scarlet Fever.

Of the Scarlet Fever cases, one was reported in January, two in March, two in April, two in May, four in June, four in July, one in September, five in October, one in November and five in December. Sixteen of the cases occurred in Herne, two in St. Stephen's, two in St. Dunstan's (Without), four in Whitstable-cum-Seasalter, and three in Swalecliffe.

Two of the cases occurred in the Workhouse, the infection being apparently introduced from Canterbury by a child who was in the peeling stage of the malady. The two instances in St. Dunstan's (Without) were not found to be associated with any previous case; but, in the two cases in St. Stephen's, the disease was contracted in Canterbury.

The four cases at Whitstable-cum-Seasalter occurred in one house, the first sufferer being a child, who developed the rash on the same day that he returned home from Canterbury, where he had undergone circumcision.

The three cases at Swalecliffe occurred at an old farmhouse, which was sub-let in two tenements. The building was found to be in a dilapidated and insanitary condition, and also over-run with rats. The unsatisfactory state of the premises formed the subject of report to and action by the Council.

Five cases occurred in one house at Herne Street, four being adults and the other a baby. The suspected source was a visitor, who was, however, said to have had measles, and not scarlet fever.

With regard to the remaining cases of Scarlet Fever, which cropped up at intervals in the parish of Herne, the only factor found which was likely to have been the source of their origin was school influence.

Diphtheria.

With regard to the two cases of Diphtheria, one, which occurred in a family where influenza existed, was of a doubtful character, and the other occurred on premises where the patient had been exposed to foul sewage effluvia.

Enteric Fever.

The single case of Enteric Fever reported during the year was that of a young man who contracted the disease at his home at Bedford Park, Chiswick, and who was sent into the Blean District during his convalescence.

Action Taken.

In regard to the measures adopted for dealing with the different outbreaks of infectious disease, isolation at the infectious diseases hospital was resorted to in twenty-four of the twenty-seven cases of scarlet fever reported, and also in one of the two cases of diphtheria. The usual inquiries and precautions were adopted at the houses where the cases arose, and it is satisfactory to have to record that no serious

extension of disease occurred. Those instances in which insanitary conditions were discovered were dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector and the Council.

The sewerage of the Workhouse, Herne Street, and Eddington formed the subject of report by Messrs. Bailey-Denton and Co., and numerous Committee meetings have been held to consider how best to deal with this subject. The difficulties met with have been found to be considerable, and no scheme has yet been adopted by the Council.

Sewerage :

The Committee appointed for dealing with the Beltinge sewerage have met frequently, and a scheme has been prepared, which, if carried out, will meet the requirements of the locality, and be calculated to remove long-standing complaint.

Sewerage :
Beltinge.

The interim system adopted (i.e., until sewerage works are executed in the different localities concerned), is that of emptying cesspools by means of a sewage cart. This is a costly method, giving rise to frequent complaint, and cannot compare with efficient sewerage works in point of cleanliness and promotion of the public health.

Sewerage :

The attention of the Council has been directed to the desirability of improving the method of dealing with the sewage at the Isolation Hospital, and the Hospital Committee have the question under consideration.

Isolation
Hospital.

Nine samples of water were analysed during the year, four of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes. The Canterbury and Herne Bay Waterworks Companies' supplies, in the respective areas which the mains traverse, are available for use by those inhabitants who require a better and more copious supply than is at present provided.

Water Supply.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, three dwellings were reported to the Council as being unfit for human habitation.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

A number of the dairy farms were visited with the Inspector, and instructions given to him concerning the improvements found to be required. Seventy premises are now on the Council's register.

Dairies,
Cowsheds, etc.

During outbreaks of epidemic sickness the Herne schools were visited; and, in respect to the out-office equipment, the Sanitary Inspector reports that, with the exception of St. Stephen's and Reculver Schools, the general sanitary condition of the schools throughout the District is satisfactory. At Reculver the old-fashioned privy-vault system still exists; while at St. Stephen's plans have been prepared for the improvement of the sanitation, and are now under consideration by the Managers and the Edu-

Schools.

cation Authority. At Herne, Hoath, Sturry and Swalecliffe Schools pail closets exist, and at Blean and Chisle School a system of water-carriage with discharge into cesspools is in vogue.

Factory and
Workshop Act.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the result of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Workshops (including workshop Laundries)	60	5	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
External Drainage ...	5	5	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Carpenters'	8
Blacksmiths'	6
Wheelwrights'	3
Plumbers'	2
Sausage Maker's	1
Bakohouses	10
Total	30

Inspector's
Report.

In addition to the work shown above, it appears from the Inspector's report that some 482 visitations were made to various premises, resulting in the issuing of 178 notices

for the correction of the different matters observed. Cess-pools to the number of 1,489 were emptied during the year; 4 drainage defects were remedied, entailing the construction of 17 new drainage systems; 13 overflows from cess-pools into ditches were cut off; 2 cases of overcrowding abated; and 63 other nuisances dealt with. Eleven new pail-closets were erected on premises where there was insufficient sanitary accommodation; and 12 privy-vaults were converted into pail-closets.

The Inspector states that scavenging is now carried out in the parishes of Herne (a new portion—Broomfield and Huntersforstal—having recently been added), Sturry and Westbere.

Disinfection of premises, bedding, clothing, etc., was carried out in regard to every case of infectious disease.

One hundred and seventy-five inspections of the dairies, cowsheds, etc., were made, resulting in the issuing of 18 notices, the requirements being carried out in every case.

The workshops, etc., were frequently visited, five notices being served in regard to drainage of bakehouses, drainage alterations at a sausage maker's workshop, and lime washing, etc. In each case the notice was readily complied with.

TABLE I. BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	*Rate.						Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	7503	173	23.0	13	75.1	85	11.3	...	...	...	75	9.9
1898	7578	161	21.2	16	99.3	85	11.2	...	...	...	81	10.6
1899	7653	167	21.8	16	95.8	117	15.2	...	...	...	109	14.2
1900	7729	215	27.8	19	88.3	127	16.4	23	16	4	115	14.8
1901	7054	188	26.6	18	95.7	98	13.8	14	8	...	90	12.7
1902	7071	158	22.3	13	82.2	104	14.7	37	20	4	88	12.4
1903	7088	156	22.0	18	115.3	105	14.8	33	19	...	86	12.1
1904	7110	156	21.9	13	83.3	117	16.4	33	23	3	97	13.6
1905	7117	138	19.4	13	94.2	97	13.6	29	18	4	83	11.7
1906	7122	140	19.7	11	78.6	94	13.2	32	18	6	82	11.5
Averages for years 1897-1906.	7302	165	22.6	15	90.8	102	14.1	..	...	...	90	12.4
1907	7050	177	25.1	9	50.8	100	14.1	30	20	3	83	11.7

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse. Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home. Railway Men's Convalescent Home. Isolation Hospital.	Chartham Asylum. Charing Cross Hospital, London.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 26865

Total population at all ages . . . 7054
Number of inhabited houses . . . 1539
Average number of persons per house 4.5 } At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.
BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					HERNE. (H.W.)	STURRY.	WHITSTABLE (RURAL.)	STURRY.	WHITSTABLE (RURAL.)	HERNE. (H.W.)	STURRY.	WHITSTABLE (RURAL.)	Total cases removed to Hospital.				
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.										65 and upwards			
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Scarlet fever ...	27	1	6	11	9	...	16	4	7	...	...	...	15	2	7	...
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	32	1	7	12	9	3	18	6	8	...	...	...	16	2	7	25

“H” indicates the locality in which the Bleau Isolation Hospital is situated. The Hospital receives patients from Herne Bay and Whitstable Urban Districts. “W” denotes the situation of the Workhouse.

TABLE IV.
BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	HERNE.	STURRY.	WHITSTABLE (RURAL.)			
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Whooping-cough	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	6	...	...	...	5	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	1
Other tubercular diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	11	...	...	...	...	6	5	7	4	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...
Pneumonia	5	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	1	1	...	...	1
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	12	1	...	...	2	4	5	7	4	1	...	...	3
Accidents	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	26	1	...	...	1	8	16	12	12	2	...	...	18
All causes	83	8	4	1	10	23	37	43	33	7	...	...	30

TABLE V.

BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	2	3			5	1				1							7
	Uncertified	1				1												1
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																	
	Chicken-pox																	
	Measles																	
	Scarlet Fever																	
	Diphtheria : Croup																	
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough																	
	Diarrhoea, all forms																	
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis																	
	Gastro-enteritis																	
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																	
	Premature Birth ...	3	1			4												4
	Congenital Defects		1			1												1
	Injury at Birth ...																	
	Want of Breast-milk																	
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus										1							1
	Tuberculous Meningitis																	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis:																	
	Tabes Mesenterica																	
Other Causes.	Other Tuberculous Diseases						1											1
	Erysipelas																	
	Syphilis			1		1												1
	Rickets																	
	Meningitis																	
	(not Tuberculous)																	
	Convulsions																	
	Bronchitis																	
	Laryngitis																	
	Pneumonia																	
	Suffocation, overlying																	
	Other Causes																	
		3	3			6	1				1							8

District of Blean (Rural).

Population. Estimated to middle of 1907 7050.

Births in the Year { legitimate 170
illegitimate 7Deaths in year of { legitimate infants 7
illegitimate inf. nts 1

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 83.

BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 41,741 acres.

Population (census 1901) 10,971

During the year 1907 the number of births registered in the Bridge Rural District was 223, of which 15 (or 6.73 per cent) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 244, while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbered 118. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 10,573, the birth-rate was equal to 21.0 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 23.0 and the net death-rate at 11.1 per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rate.

Of the net number of deaths, 3 were due to measles, 1 scarlet fever, 1 whooping cough, 4 influenza, 2 enteritis, 8 phthisis, 1 other tubercular disease, 10 cancer, 13 bronchitis, 8 pneumonia, 3 other diseases of the respiratory organs, 1 alcoholism, 7 premature birth, 21 heart disease, 2 suicide, and 33 to old age and other causes. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.47, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.09 per thousand of the population. Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows—At under one year of age 19 died; at one and under five, 8; at five and under fifteen, 5; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 5; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 32; and at sixty-five years and upwards 49 died. Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 85.2 per thousand births registered during the year. Infantile Mortality.

Under the Notification Act, 70 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 55 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 7 crysipelas, 6 diphtheria, and 2 to enteric fever. Notification Act.

Scarlet Fever appeared chiefly in Ickham and Wickham, Barham, Harbledown and Lower Hardres. The school at Ickham, which had been infected at the latter end of 1906, Scarlet Fever.

receives scholars from a wide area, including the neighbouring parishes of Wickham and Stodmarsh, and, owing to the occurrence of cases which were not immediately recognised, the Fever spread amongst the scholars before preventive measures were adopted. The outbreak was also complicated by mixed infection.

The Barham School became infected before the presence of the disease was suspected amongst the scholars, and I found, in addition to the cases of Scarlet Fever notified, that influenza, tonsillitis and sore throat were also prevalent among the children, the school attendance being seriously affected in consequence. At the time of my visit to the school—two days after the first four notifications—59 children were absent out of 201 on the register.

At Harbledown, school influence was also the chief factor in the diffusion of the malady.

Considering the number of centres of infection which came under notice, it is satisfactory to know that no serious epidemic extension took place, and that the mortality was confined to a single instance.

Diphtheria.

In respect to the six cases of Diphtheria which were notified, three were imported cases, one was taken ill during employment at hop-picking at Ickham, and another occurred in a house in which a sister of the patient had died of laryngitis a week previously. Cases of Scarlet fever also appeared in this family, so that mixed infection characterised the outbreak.

In the sixth instance—a solitary case in the locality where it occurred—no source could be ascertained.

Enteric Fever.

Of the two cases of Enteric Fever, the diagnosis in one instance was amended and the original certificate withdrawn; and, in the other case, there was a clear history of infected oysters as the source.

The patient in the latter instance was notified at his house at Bridge; but he had visited a town in Thanet, where he had partaken of oysters at a restaurant. Other persons who partook of oysters at this shop about the same time also suffered from the Fever. I found on inquiry at the shop in question that, while the best Whitstable natives were advertised, an inferior class of oysters was also sold, which the purveyor informed me he obtained through a French agent.

The fact that several persons who partook of oysters about the same time from the same source suffered from Enteric Fever, points to the conclusion that infected oysters were the source of the trouble in the Bridge case, especially as no other probable source could be elicited.

Fifty of the cases of scarlet fever, two diphtheria, and one enteric fever case, were removed for isolation to the hospital; and to this large proportion of cases removed from their homes, may be fairly attributed the control which was exercised over the various outbreaks of infectious maladies which occurred in different parts of the District during the year. Action Taken.

Report was made to the Council concerning the concurrence of skin disease with scarlet fever, and also in respect to the insanitary conditions met with during the investigations into cases of scarlet fever at The Mint, Harbledown.

The subject of the defective water supply at Barham School was also brought to the notice of the Council, and communication was entered into with the School Managers on the same subject. Barham and Adisham Schools.

Adisham School, in respect to water supply and insanitary latrine provision, was also reported upon to the Council, and the notice of the Managers also directed to the matters requiring attention.

In consequence of complaints of improper and dangerous disposal of sewage at Harbledown, recommendation was made to require the owners of the property concerned to connect their drains with the main sewer. Sewage Disposal.

Inquiry was made into the occurrence of a number of septic throats amongst the occupants of a public institution in the District. The insanitary conditions met with at this institution have been frequently under the consideration of the Council.

Two cases of overcrowding were reported to the Council, and action taken in respect thereto. Overcrowding.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, one house was reported upon to the Council as being unfit for occupation; and proceedings before the Magistrates were adopted in regard to four other houses reported upon in 1906, and a closing order obtained. Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

Ten samples of water were analysed during the year, four of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes. Water Supply.

Womenswold, Barham and Kingstone are supplied with water from the East Kent Company's mains by special arrangement with the Mid Kent Water Company; and Adisham, Bishopsbourne, Bridge, Patricxbourne, Bekesbourne, Littlebourne, Ickham and Wickham are supplied from the Margate Company's mains.

In some of these villages, the increased water supply has led to greater difficulty in dealing with the sewage, and

the time appears to be likely to soon arrive when the desirability of adopting sewerage works for the villages provided with an adequate water supply will have to be considered. At present, the resources of the scavengers are taxed to their utmost in preventing the cesspools from overflowing and producing nuisance.

Hop-Huts.

During the hop-picking season the hoppers' huts were visited in company with the Sanitary Inspector, and the conditions observed showed that the general arrangements for the pickers in the Bridge Rural District may be said to be fairly satisfactory in character.

In two instances, the provision was exceptionally good, viz., at Lower Kenfield and Perry Farm, Petham, where the equipment made by the owner, Mr. Samuelson, of Kenfield Hall, was complete in all respects. The children of the pickers were looked after in a special tent, or creche, under the supervision of a voluntary lady worker and a trained nurse. Amusement was provided for the children, and also a supply of suitable food. Provision was also made at these establishments for the attendance of a doctor at regular intervals to afford advice, etc., to the pickers. The latrine accommodation, water supply, and arrangements for cooking were satisfactory. The huts were of wood, with galvanized iron roofs, and were provided with ventilation apertures of sufficient size.

At a few of the other establishments in the District the provision was not so satisfactory as could be desired, in some instances in regard to the construction of the huts, and in others in respect to the sanitary conveniences; but, as already mentioned, the general standard of accommodation in the District was good.

Bye-laws for dealing with the hoppers' huts have been adopted during the year.

Schools.

The schools were visited in connection with the various outbreaks of infectious sickness. In regard to the sanitary arrangements, the Sanitary Inspector reports that at the Barham, Adisham, Lower Hardres, Chartham and Harbledown Schools the water carriage system is provided; at Bridge, Ickham, Wickham, Littlebourne, Chartham Hatch and Waltham Schools earth closets are in use; while at Bekesbourne, Petham and Womenswold Schools the old-fashioned privy-vault system is in vogue.

Factory and Workshop Act.

The following is a summary of inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	49	1	...
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	6	...	...
Total	55	1	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	1	...	...
Want of Drainage of floors	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation insufficient	1	1	...	...
Total	3	3	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of year :—	
Workshops	21

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133).	1

Inspector's
Report.

In addition to the work enumerated above, the Inspector's report shows that 561 primary visitations were made during the year, and that 102 secondary visits were made; 59 notices to abate nuisances were issued; 18 privy-vaults were converted into earth closets, and 4 to water closets; 2 cases of overerowding were abated; and 3 dirty houses were dealt with.

The slaughter-houses, knacker's yard and hop huts were visited, and regular attention was given to the dairies, cow-sheds, etc., of which there are now 39 on the Council's register.

A considerable amount of time and labour was involved in dealing with the various outbreaks of infectious sickness, in regard to visitation, disinfection and supervision of the removal of the patients to hospital.

TABLE I. BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	11200	253	22·5	24	94·4	209	18·6	85	...	...	138	12·2
1898	11143	254	22·7	35	137·1	241	21·6	114	...	...	142	12·7
1899	11085	235	21·1	42	178·7	276	24·8	123	...	...	182	16·4
1900	11028	215	19·4	18	83·7	318	28·8	176	154	...	164	14·8
1901	10971	240	21·9	26	108·3	239	21·7	130	107	...	132	12·0
19 12	10914	254	23·2	16	62·9	248	22·7	143	116	...	132	12·0
1903	10857	239	22·0	21	87·8	215	19·8	122	101	...	114	10·5
1904	10786	248	23·0	17	68·5	256	23·7	137	104	...	152	14·1
1905	10941	231	21·1	25	108·2	234	21·4	127	110	...	124	11·3
1906	10912	238	21·8	29	121·8	267	24·5	140	121	...	146	13·4
Averages for years 1897-1906.	10983	240	21·9	25	105·1	250	22·8	129	...	...	142	13·0
1907	10573	223	21·0	19	85·2	244	23·0	145	127	1	118	11·1

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Chartham Asylum. Union Workhouse.	Charing Cross Hospital, London.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 41741

Total population at all ages 10971
 Number of inhabited houses ... 2223
 Average number of persons per house 4·9

At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.
BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. BARHAM.						2. CHARTHAM.					
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.				
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1897	5677	136	93	13	5523	117	45	11	...	...	...	...
1898	5601	128	82	20	5542	126	60	15	...	...	...	...
1899	5523	125	119	24	5562	110	63	18	...	...	...	...
1900	5447	118	91	11	5581	97	73	7	...	...	...	...
1901	5370	134	78	15	5601	106	54	11	...	...	...	...
1902	5342	137	78	8	5572	117	54	8	...	...	...	...
1903	5266	119	60	10	5591	120	54	11	...	...	...	...
1904	5176	116	94	9	5610	132	58	8	...	...	...	...
1905	5269	115	67	8	5672	116	57	17	...	...	...	...
1906	5226	120	79	16	5686	118	67	13	...	...	...	...
Averages of years 1897 to 1906.	5389	124	84	13	5594	116	58	12	...	...	...	...
1907	5135	130	70	11	5438	93	48	8	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.

BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					Barham. (H.W.)	Chartham.	..	..	..	..	Barham. (H.W.)	Chartham.	..	..	..	..	Total cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.														65 and upwards
Small-pox ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	6	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas...	7	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	55	1	16	35	1	2	...	34	21	...	...	...	31	19	...	...	...	...	50
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ..	70	1	18	38	2	10	1	43	27	...	...	...	34	19	...	...	...	...	53

“H” indicates the locality in which the Bridge Isolation Hospital is situated. “W” denotes the situation of the Workhouse.

TABLE IV.
BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	BARHAM.	CHARTHAM.			
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Whooping-cough	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	3
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	8	...	...	...	1	7	...	8	...	...	...	24
Other tubercular diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
Cancer, malignant disease	10	...	...	...	...	7	3	4	6	...	...	6
Bronchitis	13	1	1	...	...	1	10	8	5	...	...	6
Pneumonia	8	4	1	1	...	1	1	...	8	...	...	22
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	2
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	21	...	...	...	1	5	15	12	9	...	...	11
Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
.....
.....
.....
All other causes	33	6	2	1	3	6	15	24	9	...	...	63
All causes	118	19	8	5	5	32	49	70	48	...	...	145

TABLE V.

BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Causes.	Certified ...	...	...	5	...	4	...	9	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	15
	Uncertified ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Common Infections and Diseases.	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catarrhal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis-Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Congenital Defects	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Convulsions ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				7	...	4	...	11	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	19

District of Bridge (Rural).

Population. Estimated to middle of 1907 10573

Births in the Year { legitimate 208 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 16
 { illegitimate 15 { illegitimate infants 3

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 118.

BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 1,340 acres.

Population (census 1901) 6,466

Births.

During the year 1907 the number of births registered in the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District was 119, of which 1 (or 0.84 per cent.) was illegitimate.

Gross and Net Deaths.

The total deaths registered in the District were 72; the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) being 78.

Birth-rate.

Upon an estimated population of 7,379, the birth-rate was equal to 16.1 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 9.7, and the net death-rate at 10.5 per thousand living.

Gross and Net Death-rate.

Causes of Death.

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to diphtheria, 1 croup, 2 influenza, 1 pyaemia, 4 phthisis, 3 other tubercular diseases, 7 cancer, 3 bronchitis, 8 pneumonia, 3 other diseases of the respiratory organs, 1 cirrhosis of the liver, 1 venereal disease, 3 premature birth, 11 heart disease, 2 accident and 26 to old age and other causes.

Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.14 per thousand of the population, that from the notifiable class of diseases standing at exactly the same figure.

Ages at Death.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 7 died; at one and under five, 3; at five and under fifteen, 1; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 4; at twenty-five and under sixty-five 31; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 32 died.

Infantile Mortality.

Infantile mortality was equal to 58.8 per thousand births registered during the year.

Notification Act.

Under the Notification Act, 34 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 20 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 13 diphtheria and 1 to erysipelas.

The first case of Scarlet Fever was reported on January 7th, the patient having contracted the disease in a neighbouring town; the next two, which occurred on February 4th, were also the result of importation; and, on March 7th, after an interval of seven weeks, another imported case was notified. In the fifth case, reported on May 1st, no history as to the source could be obtained, beyond the existence of defective drainage at the premises invaded by the disease. On May 11th, a mild case was reported in a family in which influenza prevailed, and the next case, on July 8th, was that of a visitor who developed the rash on the day of arrival at Broadstairs.

On July 25th, a "return case" was notified, and, on the same day, the child who had been discharged, and who had produced the "return case," was sent back to the hospital with a second attack of the malady. On this same day, a case was reported in a family which came to Broadstairs while one of its members was convalescing from diphtheria. In this instance, the history pointed to mixed infection.

In each of the next seven cases—occurring on August 7th, 12th, 13th, September 10th, October 31st, November 3rd and 10th—the infection was imported from without the District.

On November 24th, a scholar at the Broadstairs School was reported to be suffering from the disease, and, from inquiry made at the School, the case appeared to be due to school infection. The last two cases reported during the year, viz., on November 27th and December 9th, were scholars at the same school, and the Fever was probably contracted from contact with the previous case.

Of the twenty cases reported, twelve (or 60 per cent.) originated outside Broadstairs. This result illustrates the fact that, however healthy a watering-place may be, the liability to become infected from without constitutes a standing danger; and, but for the prompt preventive measures adopted, an epidemic might at any time have rapidly developed during the year.

The first four cases of Diphtheria reported during the year occurred in a single family on May 12th, 14th and 16th. This family arrived at Broadstairs while one of the children was suffering from nasal Diphtheria, this case proving the source of the other attacks.

The next case, which terminated fatally, was reported on July 10th. The patient had recently been admitted as a convalescent from Pneumonia at one of the Homes

in the District, where batches of convalescent children arrive every Tuesday.

On July 29th, a child was reported, who, five days previous to attack, had been in contact with a hospital convalescent suffering from sore throat and glandular enlargement; and, on the same date, another case was notified, concerning which no history could be obtained, beyond the suspicion that the disease might have been contracted at the school attended by the patient.

The next patient to be reported—on August 13th—was a visitor, who was taken ill four days after arrival at Broadstairs.

On September 3rd, the brother to the case reported on July 29th was notified. Both the cases were treated at home, the house being a large one, and provision being made for effectual isolation and treatment.

Another case—notified on September 25th—was that of an auctioneer, who fell ill soon after exposure to offensive odours at a horse-slaughtering establishment, where he had been conducting a sale. No other history as to the source of his attack could be ascertained. Another member of the auctioneer's firm, who had been present at the same sale, also suffered from a bad sore throat.

The eleventh case—on December 3rd—was that of a convalescent patient who arrived at one of the Convalescent Homes in the District seven days previous to his being reported with the disease.

The last two cases during the year were reported in one house on December 18th, and were considered to be doubtful in character, a bacteriological examination producing negative results. These were probably instances of septic throats, caused by the insanitary conditions discovered on the premises where they arose.

The history of the several outbreaks of Diphtheria lead to the conclusion that more than one-half of the cases originated outside the District.

Action Taken.

Eighteen of the cases of scarlet fever were removed to the hospital for isolation and treatment, and eight of the cases of diphtheria were similarly dealt with.

Where insanitary conditions were found to exist on the premises invaded by disease, the usual action for improving such conditions was taken.

Inquiries were made on two occasions—in response to applications received—respecting the danger to health produced by offensive accumulations at the scavenger's depot with a view to supporting action at the Petty Sessions.

The cause of complaint, however, was removed by the scavenger without the necessity for adopting legal proceedings.

The original intention of the Council to undertake additional waterworks and to procure water in the Eastry Rural District, was abandoned in favour of an arrangement with the Margate Corporation, by which water will be obtained from a source which is ample in quantity and pure in quality. Water Supply.

Six samples of the public water supply were submitted to analysis, and reported to be pure in character.

The work of filling up old cesspools and diverting the sewage into the main sewer, continues to progress as facilities for sewerage are extended, twenty-one cesspools being dealt with in this manner during the year. Eighty-four premises were connected with the sewer under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. Sewerage.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, three houses were reported to the Council as being unfit for human habitation. Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

In addition, two houses were dealt with under Section 46, and one under Section 91 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1875; and a report was also made concerning the unsatisfactory character of a private school in the District, the premises being subsequently converted into a private dwelling. Public Health Act, etc.

Other matters discovered during inspections of the District were referred to the Sanitary Inspector to be dealt with in the ordinary manner.

The following is a summary of inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:— Factory and Workshop Act.

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	126	...	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	1	1	1	..
Unsuitable or defective...	1	1	1	...
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	1	...
Total	4	4	3	...

HOME WORK.

	Number.
Nature of Work :—	
Wearing Apparel—making, etc. :—	
Number of addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	3
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises ...	16

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Class.	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Carpenters'	15
Bakehouses	8
Bootmakers'	5
Blacksmiths'	7
Cycle-makers'	3
Dressmakers'	5
Laundries	9
Plumbers'	5
Tailors'	3
Cabinet-makers' and Upholsterers'	2
Photographers'	1
Saddlers'	2
Wheelwrights'	3
	68

OTHER MATTERS.

	Number.
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :— In use at the end of the year	3

It appears from the Inspector's report that 436 primary inspections of houses were made during the year, and re-inspections, etc., made to the number of 1,758, these figures showing a considerable increase on those for the preceding years.

Inspector's
Report.

Forty-seven inspections were made of the dairies, cow sheds, etc., of which there are now 17 on the Council's register.

Twenty-six inspections of bakehouses were made, 100 inspections of other workshops, and 156 inspections of slaughter-houses.

The Inspector has made it a practice to visit the slaughter-houses during the actual operation of killing, and, in respect to his 156 inspections, found it necessary to serve only one notice. Six of these premises are now on the Council's register.

In connection with the visitations enumerated above, 38 preliminary notices were issued, together with 13 statutory notices, and letters to the number of 329 were written. Thirty-seven complaints from inhabitants were received and dealt with.

The nuisances receiving attention involved the following work, viz., the construction of 32 new house drainage systems; the re-construction of 23 systems; the abolition of 21 cesspools; the provision of new flushing apparatus in 20 instances, and the repair of existing apparatus in 44 cases; the construction of 58 new water closets, and the fixing of 4 new water closet basins in lieu of unsatisfactory arrangements; the repair of 13 yard surfaces; the proper trapping of 56 waste pipes; the provision of adequate water supply in 10 instances; the cleansing and ventilating of 25 drains; the lime-washing, etc., of 6 dwellings, 3 bakehouses, 10 cow sheds, 4 slaughter-houses and 11 stables; the substitution of 14 galvanized iron dust bins for unsuitable receptacles; the provision of 14 mica valves to drain air inlets; the cleansing of 13 workshops; the removal of 14 offensive accumulations; the draining and paving of 12 stables; the provision of 22 new

sinks in houses; and attention to 105 matters of a minor degree of importance.

The various outbreaks of sickness entailed the disinfection of 78 rooms, and the steam disinfecting apparatus was brought into use on 41 occasions, disinfecting 1,739 articles of bedding, clothing, etc.

Twenty-one samples of food were purchased for analysis during the year. These samples comprised three of butter, one lard, one coffee and sixteen of milk, all of which were found to be satisfactory, with the exception of four of the samples of milk. One of the samples of milk was found to be adulterated to the extent of 7.5 parts of added water, another was deficient in fat to the extent of 28 per cent., while the remaining two samples were of inferior quality, falling below the limit for non-fatty solids.

Legal proceedings were instituted in regard to the first two of the milk samples referred to, penalties of £5, with 18s. 6d. costs, and £25, with 18s. 6d. costs, being inflicted; whilst in the other two instances cautions were administered to the vendors by the Council.

The whole of the fish hawkers' barrows, fishmongers', poulterers', greengrocers' and butchers' shops were kept under observation. Proceedings were not found necessary in any case; but quantities of plums, herrings, rabbits and haddocks were found to be unfit for human consumption, and were destroyed with the owners' consent.

TABLE I. BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	*Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	*Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	5973	108	18.0	19	175.9	84	14.0	...	...	...	77	12.8
1898	6 96	95	15.5	17	178.9	90	14.7	...	...	...	83	13.6
1899	6219	129	20.7	26	201.5	108	17.3	...	...	...	99	15.9
1900	6342	105	16.5	10	95.2	87	13.7	17	17	9	79	12.4
1901	6466	127	19.6	10	70.8	83	12.8	...	...	13	96	14.8
1902	6589	130	19.7	12	92.3	71	10.9	9	9	4	66	10.0
1903	6712	138	20.5	17	123.1	94	14.0	5	4	7	97	14.4
1904	6865	129	18.8	12	93.0	79	11.5	5	5	9	83	12.1
1905	7061	116	16.4	7	60.3	83	11.8	5	5	7	85	12.0
1906	7028	118	16.8	5	42.4	76	10.8	4	4	18	90	12.8
Averages for years 1897-1906.	6535	119	18.3	13	113.0	85	13.1	...	...	...	85	13.1
1907	7379	119	16.1	7	58.8	72	9.7	3	3	9	78	10.5

*Rates in Columns 4, 3 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Various Convalescent Homes, &c.	Thanet Union Workhouse. Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 1340

Total population at all ages.. 6466
Number of inhabited houses 1332
Average number of persons per house..... 4.8

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.
BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

[illegible]

TABLE III.
BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					BROADSTAIRS.	ST. PETER'S.	..	..	..	..	BROADSTAIRS.	ST. PETER'S.	..	..	..	..
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.														65 and upwards
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup) ..	13	1	6	4	2	..	10	3	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	8	..
Erysipelas...	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	18	..
Scarlet fever	20	2	16	2	..	..	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	34	3	22	6	3	..	28	6	..	..	..	21	5	..	..	..	..	26	..

Both the Isolation Hospital and Workhouse are situated in the Isle of Thanet Rural District.

TABLE IV.
BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN
DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BE- LONGING TO LOCAL- ITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTI- TUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT	
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	BROADSTAIRS.	ST. PETERS.				
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlot Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous Croup	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Croup	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza... ..	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Other tubercular di- seases	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant di- sease	7	...	...	...	...	4	3	6	1	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	8	...	3	...	...	2	3	4	4	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Res- piratory Organs	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver }													
Venereal Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Acci- dents of parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	11	1	...	...	...	5	5	8	3	...	...	...	...
Accidents	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	26	2	...	...	1	8	15	12	14	...	...	...	2
All causes	78	7	3	1	4	31	32	43	35	...	...	...	3

CHERITON URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (exclusing water) 1,159 aeres.

Population (census 1901) 7,091

Births. During the year 1907 the number of births registered in the Cheriton Urban Distriet was 251, of which 3 (or 1.20 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Gross and Net Deaths. The total deaths registered in the Distriet were 63; the net deaths (obtained by correetion for the incidence of deaths of "residents" in public institutions beyond the Distriet) being 68.

Birth-rate. Upon an estimated population of 8,007, the birth-rate was equal to 31.3 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 7.8, and the net death-rate at 8.4, per thousand living.

Gross and Net Death-rates. Of the varicus eauses of death, 1 was due to small-pox, 2 whooping cough, 3 diarrhœa, 2 phthisis, 6 other tubercular diseases, 3 eancer, 6 bronehitis, 3 pneumonia, 1 eirrhosis of the liver, 2 venereal disease, 5 premature birth, 2 parturition, 6 heart disease, 6 accident, 1 suicide and 19 to old age and other eauses.

Causes of Death. The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.75, and that from the notifiable elass of diseases to 0.12 per thousand of the population.

Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases. The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 22 died: at one and under five, 8; at five and under fifteen, 2; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 4; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 20; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 12 died.

Ages at Death. Infantile mortality was equal to 87.6 per thousand births registered during the year.

Infantile Mortality.

Under the Notification Act, 22 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 13 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 7 erysipelas, 1 diphtheria and 1 to small-pox. Notification Act.

The first case of Scarlet Fever, reported on March 20th, was that of an adult who sickened after return home from a visit to London. After an interval of over two months, another adult was notified on May 27th, the sufferer becoming ill on the day of his arrival home from a visit. Then, on July 2nd, a third case was reported, concerning which no history as to the source could be obtained; and this was followed by one case on the 6th and two on the 8th of July, in all of which the infection was apparently contracted during attendance at Sunday school. On the 22nd July a second case was reported in the same house as that invaded by the disease on the 8th. Scarlet Fever.

An errand boy was also reported on the 26th of the month; but no source of the infection could be ascertained.

The remaining five cases, notified respectively on August 4th, September 12th, 13th, 14th, and October 25th, were all children attending the All Souls' School, which was evidently the source of the infection, as one child was found to be attending school whilst in the peeling stage of the malady, and another case was not recognised until five weeks after the onset of the attack.

The single case of Diphtheria was that of a scholar attending the All Souls' School. In this instance, sanitary defects were found at the child's home, in which cases of Diphtheria occurred some years ago. Diphtheria.

The single case of Small-pox notified terminated fatally. The patient, prior to her attack, had been occupied in making mats, counterpanes, etc., from old garments accumulated in her house, the garments in question including soldiers' coats. About the same time, several cases of Chicken-pox were reported in the same neighbourhood. Two other cases of Small-pox were subsequently reported in an adjoining district, the patients probably deriving the infection from the Cheriton case; but, beyond this, no further extension took place. Small-Pox.

The contacts with the Small-pox patient were re-vaccinated and kept under espionage. Action Taken.

A special meeting of the Council was held, in order that such provision should be made as was necessary for the immediate requirements, and also to meet any extension which might occur. Fortunately, the prompt action adopted, proved successful in arresting further spread, beyond the cases already referred to.

Nine of the cases of scarlet fever were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment, all the other cases being treated at home.

The system of drainage at the Cottage Homes was examined in company with the Surveyor, and some defects in arrangement were remedied in accordance with the design recommended by him.

Sanitation.

The schools, single bakehouse and dairies in the District were visited with the Sanitary Inspector, and the general sanitary condition of these establishments was found to be satisfactory in character.

The out-office accommodation at the All Souls' Schools consists of trough closets, and at the Horn Street Schools the County Council pattern water closets have been introduced.

Schools.

The arrangement for the discharge of the Cheriton sewage into the Folkestone system continues to work satisfactorily. The Folkestone Water Company have extended their mains so as to provide Cheriton with an ample and pure supply sufficient for present and future requirements.

Sewerage:

Water Supply.

Improvements have been effected at the Isolation Hospital during the year, including *inter alia*, the construction of an additional ward.

Isolation Hospital.

The following is a summary of inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

Factory and Workshop Act.

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	8	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	79	..	...
Workplaces (other than out-workers' premises included in following statement)	5	...	...
Total	92	...	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Unsuitable or defective...	4	4	...	...
Total	5	5	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Bakehouse	1
Workshops	15
Workplaces	2
	18

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	9

In addition to the matters referred to above, it appears from the Inspector's report that 9 complaints were received from inhabitants during the year, 321 inspections of dwelling-houses were made; 92 of workshops, etc.; 48 of slaughter-houses; 58 of dairies, cow-sheds, etc.; 12 of fried fish shops; and 16 inspections of schools.

It was not found necessary to serve any official notices in regard to the matters observed; but the works carried out in order to comply with the several requirements included the connection of 4 house drainage systems with the public sewer; the repair and partial relaying of 3 house

Inspector's
Report.

drainage systems; the cleansing and ventilating of 9 drains; the repair of 2 inspection chambers; the cleansing or repair of 9 water closets, and the provision of flushing apparatus in 6 cases; the lengthening and repair of 25 soil pipes; the provision of adequate water supply to 2 houses; the cleansing of 1 storage cistern; the cleansing of 16 houses; the sealing of 5 open man-hole sewer covers; the removal of 20 offensive accumulations; the provision of 6 sanitary ash bins; and the abatement of 2 instances of the improper keeping of animals.

The various outbreaks of infectious sickness entailed a considerable amount of work, 22 premises being disinfected, and quantities of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected or destroyed.

The three registered slaughter-houses were periodically visited, the carcase of a tuberculous bullock was destroyed and six accumulations of offal removed.

The ten dairies, cow sheds and milk shops on the Council's register were also regularly inspected, the visits resulting in the abatement of nine nuisances.

The schools in the District were frequently visited, the drains in one instance being opened, cleared, and the w.e. troughs cleansed.

Two samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted to the public analyst. The first (morning milk), taken as it was being delivered, showed a deficiency of fat to the extent of 12 per cent., and the second (also morning milk), taken at the time of milking, was 9 per cent. deficient in fat. This result was thought to be due to improper feeding and to milking at irregular intervals. The afternoon milk was good. The farmer was censured and cautioned by the Council.

The hawkers' barrows, fried fish shops, butchers' and greengrocers' shops were kept under observation during the year.

TABLE 1.

CHERITON URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Total Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	*Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	*Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	4596	+150	+32.6	+15	+100.0	36	7.8	...	...	6	42	9.1
1900	5708	+142	+24.8	+29	+204.2	51	8.9	...	...	16	67	11.7
1901	7091	+174	+24.5	+21	+120.6	70	9.8	...	...	1	71	10.0
1902	7360	+165	+22.4	+13	+78.7	48	6.3	...	...	13	61	8.2
1903	7629	+214	+28.0	+26	+121.4	71	9.3	...	...	6	77	10.0
1904	7898	+220	+27.8	+33	+150.0	74	9.3	...	...	1	75	9.5
1905	7774	+245	+31.5	+25	+102.0	55	7.1	...	...	5	60	7.7
1906	7284	+219	+30.1	+26	+118.7	63	8.7	...	...	...	63	8.7
Averages for years 1899-1906.	6917	+191	+27.6	+23	+123.0	58	8.5	...	...	6	64	9.3
1907	8007	+251	+31.3	+22	+87.6	63	7.8	...	...	5	68	8.4

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

†Corrected for Shorncliffe Camp Female Hospital, outside the District.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Chartham Asylum.	
	Elham Union Workhouse.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 1159

Civil population at all ages .. 3343
 Number of inhabited houses 614
 Average number of persons per house..... 5.4

At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.
CHERITON URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.								No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.																					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.																65 and upwards	
Small-pox ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup) ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	13	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	22	...	3	9	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

The Isolation Hospital (belonging to the Cheriton U.D.C.) and the Union Workhouse are both situated in the
Elham Rural District.

CHERITON URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	
All Causes.	}	Certified ... ..	...	4	1	3	...	8	4	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	21	
		Uncertified ... ..	...								1	...									1
Common Infectious Diseases.	{	Small-pox ... ..	...																	
		Chicken-pox ... ..	...																	
		Measles ... ..	...																	
		Scarlet Fever ... ..	...																	
		Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...																	
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	{	Whooping Cough ... ..	...						2											2	
		Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	...						1				1							2	
		Enteritis, Muco-enteritis ... ..	...																	
		Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...																	
		Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...																	
Wasting Diseases.	{	Premature Birth ... ..	...	2		2		4	1											5	
		Congenital Defects ... ..	...																	
		Injury at Birth ... ..	...	1				1												1	
		Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ... ..	...																	
		Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	...								1									1	
Tuberculous Diseases.	{	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...																	
		Tuberculous Peritonitis ... ..	...																	
		Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...														1			1	
		Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...																	
Other Causes.	{	Erysipelas ... ..	...																	
		Syphilis ... ..	...			1		1		1										2	
		Rickets ... ..	...																	
		Meningitis ... ..	...																	
		(not Tuberculous) ... ..	...																	
		Convulsions ... ..	...																	
		Bronchitis ... ..	...									1		1		1				3	
		Laryngitis ... ..	...																	
Pneumonia ... ..	...								1									1			
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...											1						1			
Other Causes ... ..	...	1	1			2						1					1		4		
				4	1	3	...	8	4	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	22	

District of Cheriton (Urban).

Population. Estimated to
middle of 1907 8007

Births in the Year	{	legitimate	248	Deaths in the year of	{	legitimate infants	21
		illegitimate	3			illegitimate infants	1

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 68.

BOROUGH OF DOVER.

Area (excluding water) 1,923 acres

Population (census 1901) 41,794

During the year 1907 the number of births registered in the Borough of Dover was 1,062, of which 56 (or 5.27 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the Borough were 559. The corrections for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the Borough exactly balanced one another, so that the net deaths also stood at 559. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 47,946, the birth-rate was equal to 22.1 per thousand, the total and net death-rates both standing at 11.6 per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rate.

Of the net deaths, 6 were due to scarlet fever, 2 whooping cough, 5 diphtheria, 2 enteric fever, 6 influenza, 8 diarrhœa, 1 enteritis, 1 puerperal fever, 2 septicaemia, 50 phthisis, 21 other tubercular diseases, 50 cancer, 47 bronchitis, 36 pneumonia, 2 pleurisy, 4 other diseases of the respiratory organs, 5 alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver, 1 venereal disease, 24 premature birth, 1 parturition, 52 heart disease, 14 accident, 6 suicide and 213 to old age and other causes. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.48, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.29 per thousand of the population. Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 91 died; at one and under five, 39; at five and under fifteen, 16; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 26; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 205; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 182 died. Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 86.6 per thousand births registered during the year. Infantile Mortality.

Under the Notification Act, 233 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 112 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 69 diphtheria, 36 erysipelas, 14 enteric fever, and 2 to puerperal fever. Notification Act.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever was the most prevalent disease during the year, the majority of the cases occurring in the autumn. A large number of the cases occurred in the Tower Hamlets area, and, as in past years, the schools played the principal part in the dissemination of the malady, ninety-eight of the total cases occurring among children attending the several elementary schools. The cases attributable to each school were 46 to St. Bartholomew's, 10 each to St. James' and Barton Road, 5 each to St. Mary's, Holy Trinity and Buckland, 3 each to St. Paul's and River, and 1 to Charlton School. Six cases also occurred among the scholars attending the various private schools, one amongst the pupils at a proprietary school, and one patient had attended the school at the Western Heights.

The remaining cases were mainly those of young children below the school-going age, together with a few adults, the history of the latter showing that the patients had visited infected houses prior to the onset of the Fever. In one instance, a teacher at one of the elementary schools evidently contracted the malady from an unrecognised case amongst the scholars under her charge.

Such unrecognised cases form a fertile means for the diffusion of infection. One case, discovered in the peeling stage in one of the infants' schools in the Borough, was clearly proved to have been the source of at least seven other cases, three of which were members of one family.

Only scattered cases occurred during the year until the end of September, the first case at this period being that of a girl who was taken ill immediately after arrival home from employment in a hop garden. From this time, until the close of the year, the disease assumed epidemic proportions; but the measures adopted for limiting the spread of the Fever were eventually attended with success.

Diphtheria.

Sixty-nine cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, showing a reduction of 35 on the number of cases in 1906. The case-mortality stood at 7.25 per cent., against 5.77 for the preceding year. The death-rate from the malady was equal to 0.10 per thousand of the estimated population, compared with 0.13 for 1906.

More than half the cases (forty in all) were traced to school influence, 16 of the cases occurring among the scholars attending the St. Martin's School, 4 among the children at each of St. James', St. Mary's and St. Bartholomew's, 3 at Barton Road, 2 each at Charlton, Christ Church and the Western Heights, and 1 amongst the scholars at the Holy Trinity School. Two of the patients attended private schools.

The remaining cases were attributable to various causes. In one instance the disease was clearly a "return case," a child being found to be suffering from rhinorrhœa after its discharge from hospital. As this child had resumed attendance at the St. Martin's School, where the majority of the cases occurred, it probably formed the source of other cases at the school before its infectious condition was discovered. Another case was that of a gentleman, who was thought to have contracted the disease during a visit to London.

A rather serious case—that of a child—occurred in one of the lodging-houses in the town; but, every precaution being observed, no extension of the malady took place.

Yet another case was traced to the out-patient department of a London hospital for skin diseases, the patient having developed the disease on the day after arrival home.

In several of the remaining cases, discovery was made of the existence on the infected premises of objectionable bell traps, many of them broken and allowing the exit of sewer air.

Fourteen cases of Enteric Fever were reported during the year, the case-mortality being equal to 14.28 per cent., and the death-rate to 0.04 per thousand of the population. Three cases were notified in March, 1 in April, 1 in June, 1 in July, 1 in September, 1 in October, 4 in November and 2 in December. Enteric Fever.

The first case in March was that of a woman living on premises where the drains had been blocked on several occasions. The landlord caused the drains to be attended to in the first instance, but eventually the conditions became so bad that the Sanitary Inspector was applied to, under whose supervision the drainage system was thoroughly overhauled and put into a satisfactory condition, all the branch connections being found faulty. Several of the children in this family had suffered from indefinite illness, accompanied by Diarrhœa; and, on the illness of the mother, two were sent to a friend's house in Bulwark Street, where they gave rise to two cases of Enteric Fever, which were reported at the end of March. Another child, who had been sent to a house in Limekiln Street, was undoubtedly the source of the single case reported in April.

The case in June was imported from Chelsea, the patient complaining of illness at the date of arrival in Dover.

The case in July was very mild in character. The patient complained of general malaise soon after partaking of ices in Folkestone. No other probable source of the Fever could be traced.

On investigating the single instance in September, it was found that there were several drainage defects on the premises in which the patient worked. This case was rendered difficult of diagnosis by the fact that the patient had previously suffered from Malaria. The October case was that of a child living on premises where the sanitary arrangements were found to be unsatisfactory. At the infected premises, a valve-closet was discovered, in which the valve was defective, permitting the free emission of sewer-air into the house. This defect had previously given rise to cases of sore throat among the occupants of the house.

The first of the November cases was that of a man who had been employed as a stoker on a private yacht, and the infection was possibly contracted during a cruise in the Mediterranean. The symptoms were at first rather obscure, and the patient was treated in the general hospital until the true nature of the malady was discovered, when the patient was transferred to the isolation hospital.

The next two cases were those of children belonging to one family, and the patients developed the disease whilst attending school. The source of their illness was probably due to the insanitary condition of the premises in which they lived.

The last case reported during November was of a doubtful character, and, as the patient fully recovered in about fourteen days, the probability is that the illness was some complaint simulating Enteric Fever, but less grave in its effects.

The first of the December cases was also of a mild and doubtful nature. The patient had only been in the town six weeks, and tests by Widal's reaction gave negative results on two occasions.

The last case during the year was that of a woman who partook largely of milk, and, on investigation, the milk was found to be stored in a position in which it was very liable to become contaminated. To this fact may be attributed her illness, as no other probable source of the Fever could be elicited.

Puerperal Fever.

The first of the two cases of Puerperal Fever reported during the year was that of a woman who was attended in her confinement by a certified midwife. The midwife left the patient in apparently good health at the expiration of the usual ten days following the birth; but, a month afterwards, the patient became very ill, necessitating the attendance of a doctor, who, in consultation with another medical man, diagnosed the case as one of Puerperal

Fever. The disease terminated fatally five days afterwards.

The second case, reported at the end of the year, was also attended by a certified midwife, who, a week after the confinement, called a medical man to her assistance, owing to a rise in the patient's temperature, together with the appearance of other untoward symptoms. In this instance, the bed and surroundings appeared to have been kept in a dirty state, and the disease was most probably due to this uncleanness.

In the majority of the thirty-six cases of erysipelas, the disease attacked the face or head, and assumed a mild form; but in one case, that of a butcher's assistant, the medical attendant suspected Glanders. After consultation, it was decided to send some of the contents of the pustules for bacteriological examination. The result of the examination proved negative, and the diagnosis was subsequently amended to "erysipelatous cellulitis."

Removal to hospital was effected in 150 cases, of which 87 were scarlet fever, 56 diphtheria and 7 enteric fever. In those cases in which the patients were isolated at their homes, especially during the short period when the hospital was full, strict surveillance was exercised over the infected houses, and thorough disinfection was carried out after the proper period of isolation had expired.

During the prevalence of Scarlet Fever in the autumn, most of the schools were visited at frequent intervals, and advice given concerning the exclusion of "suspects." Three of the schools were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and, in one instance, the infants' department was closed a fortnight prior to the Christmas holidays.

In connection with the cases of Diphtheria, a considerable number of sanitary defects were discovered and remedied. In one case, a rain-water pipe, passing through a pantry, was found to be connected directly with the drain. The joints of this pipe were leaky, and undoubtedly permitted the emission of sewer-air, which contaminated the food stored in the pantry. In several instances the provision of proper flushing cisterns was insisted upon, and many bell-traps, broken and otherwise faulty, were replaced by proper gully-traps.

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, eleven houses were visited and examined. It was, however, only found necessary to report one house to the Council as being unfit for human habitation.

Several cleansing orders were issued under section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in regard to premises which were found to be in a filthy and unwholesome condition.

One case of alleged overcrowding was investigated, and the Inspector's attention directed to various matters in connection with defective house sanitation, etc.

Many complaints having been received concerning nuisance created in a central part of the town by the boiling down of bones and scraps of meat, the premises on which the nuisance arose were visited and the occupier cautioned, with the result that the process in question is now carried on in a position outside the town, where the effluvia will produce no annoyance.

Dairies,
Cowsheds, etc.

The eighty-seven dairies, cowsheds and milkshops on the Council's register were visited on various occasions, and were found to be generally clean and in good order. One hundred and seventy-seven inspections of these premises were made by the Sanitary Inspector during the year.

Water
Analysis.

During investigations concerning one case of infectious disease, the water supply at the infected house was found to be derived from one of the few remaining wells in the town. As a matter of precaution, a sample of the water was analysed, and was found to be safe for drinking purposes.

Port Sanitary
Work.

From a return kindly furnished by the Collector of Customs, it appears that the numbers of vessels entering and leaving the Port during 1907 were as follows:—

Passenger vessels arriving from foreign ports:—

Calais and Ostend	2,302
Other Ports ("Liners")	128

Passenger vessels leaving for foreign ports:—

Calais and Ostend	2,312
Other Ports ("Liners")	130

Cargo vessels arriving from foreign ports

387

Cargo vessels leaving for foreign ports

313

Vessels in ballast arriving from foreign ports

22

Vessels in ballast leaving for foreign ports

62

Coastwise inwards

1,104

Coastwise outwards

1,089

Cerebro-spinal
Meningitis.

During the prevalence of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis at Glasgow in the early portion of the year, special attention was given to the vessels arriving from that port; and the Borough Council took the necessary steps for making the

disease notifiable in Dover for a period of six months. Fortunately no cases arose.

One hundred and one ships were visited during the year, defects being dealt with in two instances. Personal attention was given to a case in which the fore-castle of a vessel was badly lighted and ventilated, and an improvement in such condition was effected.

The regulations issued by the Local Government Board during the year, for dealing with Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague, were considered by the Health Committee, and arrangements made for giving effect to the same.

The following is a summary of inspections made during the year in regard to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

Factory and
Workshop Act.

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	5	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	88	27	...
Workplaces (other than out-workers' premises referred to below) ...	1	...	...
Total	94	27	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Act:—				
Want of cleanliness	3	3	...	...
Other Nuisances	16	15	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation—unsuitable or defective	11	11	...	...
Total	30	29	...	...

P.H.A. (A) A. adopted: One w.c. required for every 25 persons—
—or part thereof—of each sex).

HOME WORK.

Nature of Work :—							Number of Lists received twice in the Year.	
Wearing Apparel :—							Lists.	Outworkers.
(1)	Making, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	58	145
(2)	Cloauing and Washing	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Lace, Lace Curtains and Nots	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Furniture and Upholstery	...	...	...	...	...	6	11
Total							68	160
							Number of Lists received once in the Year.	
Wearing Apparel :—							Lists.	Outworkers.
	Making, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Inspection of Outworkers' Premises :—							Number.	
Nature of Work :—								
Wearing Apparel :								
(1)	Making, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	60	
(2)	Cloaning and Washing	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Lace, Lace Curtains and Nots	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Furniture and Upholstery	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Total							67	
Outwork in Infected Premises :—							Instaueos.	
Nature of Work :—								
Wearing Apparel :								
	Making, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1	
(No work in house at time case was notified. Outworker voluutarily suspended work until after disinfection).								

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Bakehouses	59
Laundries	4
Domestic Workshops	90
Other Workshops	156
Total	309

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	8
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the Year	8

The following is a condensed statement of the work executed by the Sanitary Inspector during the year :—

Number of complaints by inhabitants	160
Number of complaints by Inspectors	413
	573
Number of notices to abate nuisances issued	427
Number of notices to abate nuisances complied with	420
Number of cases of non-compliance reported to the Managing Committee	2
Number of sanitary defects reported to the Managing Committee	29
Number of statutory notices issued by order of the Managing Committee	31
Number of statutory notices complied with	27
Number of works required by statutory notices executed by Sanitary Authority and cost recovered from defaulters	8
Number of works required by statutory notices in course of execution at end of year	3

INSPECTIONS.

Dwelling-houses	1052
Ships	101
Factories and Workshops	161
Slaughter-houses	122
Dairies, Cow Sheds and Milk Shops	177
Common Lodging-houses	45
Marine Stores	36
Schools	12
Fried Fish Shops	4

In all, 1,186 nuisances and defects of varied nature received attention during the year. One hundred and thirty-five drains were tested for defects, and 182 tested on completion of construction or re-construction.

In connection with the different outbreaks of infectious sickness, 210 infected rooms were disinfected, together with 62 schoolrooms; and, in addition, 3,317 articles were disinfected in the steam disinfecting apparatus.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Ninety-five samples were taken during the year under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 31 being samples of milk, 21 of butter, 16 cheese, 10 cod liver oil, 7 flour, 6 margarine and 4 of cream. Of these samples, 8 of cheese, 5 of butter, and 5 of margarine, were taken informally; 36 were purchased by agents; while 13 were collected at the place of delivery under the Food and Drugs Acts (Amendment) Act. Five different persons were employed as agents, and every endeavour made to obtain the exact articles supplied to the general public.

Six samples were reported by the Analyst as being adulterated, viz., four samples of milk as being respectively 4 per cent., 8 per cent., 14 per cent., and 20 per cent. deficient in fat; one sample of milk as containing 7.5 per cent. of extraneous water; and one sample of "butter" as being margarine.

In the case of the milk showing a deficiency in fat of 4 per cent., the vendor was cautioned by the Council, and samples taken from the consignor, which, however, proved to be satisfactory. The two samples reported as being 8 per cent. and 14 per cent. deficient in fat were taken from the wholesale supply at the place of delivery; but the inquiries made proved the necessity of relinquishing further action. Proceedings are now pending in regard to the sample showing a deficiency of fat of 20 per cent.

The vendor of the milk reported as containing 7.5 per cent. of extraneous water was cautioned by the Council.

The sample of "butter" reported as margarine was purchased informally by an agent; but, as soon as possible afterwards, another sample was formally taken by the same agent, together with samples of the other butter stocked, and of margarine. The latter samples proved to be genuine, and the vendor was interviewed by the Town Clerk, who came to the conclusion that no fraud had been intended in the first instance, but that a mistake had been made.

The percentage of total adulteration was equal to 6.3, against 10.5 in 1906, and 15.4 in 1905; and, taking milk only, 16.1, against 11.7 in 1906, and 22.6 in 1905. All the samples of milk were again reported to be free from preservatives.

The wholesale fish market was inspected daily, and hawkers' barrows, fishmongers', poulterers', greengrocers' and butchers' shops kept under observation. Proceedings were found to be unnecessary; but varying quantities of tomatoes, potatoes, corned beef, fish and poultry were destroyed at different times with the owners' consent.

TABLE I. BOROUGH OF DOVER.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	*Rate.	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	*Rate.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1897	38496	976	25.3	132	135.2	558	14.4	...	...	...	549	14.2
1898	39320	1057	26.8	173	163.6	635	16.1	...	...	...	640	16.2
1899	40144	1134	28.2	169	149.0	694	17.2	...	...	...	685	17.0
1900	40969	1117	27.2	155	138.7	679	16.5	127	12	22	689	16.8		
1901	41794	1139	27.2	150	131.6	630	15.0	109	16	12	626	14.9		
1902	41794	1167	27.9	102	87.4	567	13.5	118	14	11	564	13.4		
1903	43452	1147	26.3	146	127.2	579	13.3	109	18	14	575	13.2		
1904	45281	1110	24.5	128	115.3	590	13.0	114	14	5	581	12.8		
1905	46016	1135	24.7	125	110.1	594	12.9	145	23	11	582	12.6		
1906	46382	1185	25.5	117	98.7	556	12.0	112	12	11	555	12.0		
Averages for years 1897-1906.	42364	1116	26.4	139	125.1	608	14.4	...	...	...	604	14.3
1907	47946	1062	22.1	92	86.6	559	11.6	113	14	14	559	11.6		

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.
NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse.	Chartham Asylum.	
Isolation Hospital.	Friedenheim Hospital, Hanipstead, London.	
Royal Victoria Hospital.		

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 1636

Total population at all ages . 41794
Number of inhabited houses 7508
Average number of persons per house..... 5.5

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.

BOROUGH OF DOVER.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. ST. JAMES'.					2. ST. MARY'S.										
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year				
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
	1897	13762	324	199	36	24734	652	350	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	13902	352	235	61	25418	705	405	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	14042	356	246	54	26102	778	439	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900	14183	339	241	49	26786	778	448	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	14324	341	236	45	27470	798	390	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	14324	329	216	33	27470	838	348	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1903	14600	322	189	43	28852	825	386	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906.	14738	302	189	29	†30543	†808	†392	†98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14601	331	195	39	†31415	†804	†387	†86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14666	326	185	31	†31716	†859	†370	†86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	16098	306	195	34	†31848	†756	†364	†57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† Including added portion of River by extension of Borough boundary.

TABLE III.
BOROUGH OF DOVER.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					ST. JAMES. (H.) ST. MARY'S. (W.)	ST. JAMES. (H.) ST. MARY'S. (W.)	ST. JAMES. (H.) ST. MARY'S. (W.)	ST. JAMES. (H.) ST. MARY'S. (W.)	ST. JAMES. (H.) ST. MARY'S. (W.)	ST. JAMES. (H.) ST. MARY'S. (W.)	ST. JAMES. (H.) ST. MARY'S. (W.)	ST. JAMES. (H.) ST. MARY'S. (W.)	ST. JAMES. (H.) ST. MARY'S. (W.)				
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.										65 and upwards			
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	69	1	23	36	5	4	...	16	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas...	36	1	...	1	8	19	7	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Scarlet fever	112	1	22	71	9	9	...	68	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	14	...	...	5	3	6	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	233	3	45	113	25	40	7	102	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150

"H" denotes the situation of the Borough of Dover Isolation Hospital, which also receives patients from the Dover Rural District. "W" indicates the situation of the Union Workhouse.

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF DOVER.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	St. James'.	St. Mary's.				
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	6	...	4	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	7
Whooping-cough	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	8	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
Phthisis	50	...	...	1	12	36	1	16	34	...	...	...	7
Other tubercular diseases	21	4	6	1	2	7	1	6	15	...	...	...	2
Cancer, malignant disease	50	...	...	...	1	32	17	14	36	...	...	...	15
Bronchitis	47	8	7	...	...	7	25	17	30	...	...	...	11
Pneumonia	36	7	9	2	...	11	7	7	29	...	...	...	1
Pleurisy	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	4	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver }	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	52	2	...	1	...	21	28	22	30	...	...	...	7
Accidents	14	2	2	2	...	6	2	8	6	...	...	...	5
Suicides	6	...	...	...	1	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	1
.....
.....
All other causes	213	33	7	7	8	64	94	74	139	...	...	...	46
All causes	559	91	39	16	26	205	182	195	364	...	...	...	113

TABLE V.

BOROUGH OF DOVER.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	{	Certified ... ..	...	16	3	5	...	24	14	14	2	6	4	4	3	5	2	2	2	82
		Uncertified	8	1	9
Common Infectious Diseases.	{	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diphtheria : Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	{	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
		Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Enteritis, Muco-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
		Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasting Diseases.	{	Premature Birth ... ..	...	16	4	1	...	21	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
		Congenital Defects ... ..	...	2	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
		Injury at Birth ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Want of Breast-milk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	...	1	...	2	...	3	2	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	14
Tuberculous Diseases.	{	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Tuberculous Peritonitis: ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	{	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Convulsions ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
		Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	8
		Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	7
		Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Other Causes ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	6
				24	4	5	...	33	14	14	2	6	4	4	4	3	5	2	2	2	91

District : Borough of Dover.

Population. Estimated to middle of 1907 47946.

Births in the Year { legitimate 1006
ill gitimate 56Deaths in year of { legitimated infants 83
illegitimate infants 8

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 559.

DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 27,106 acres

Population (census 1901) 7,148

During the year 1907 the number of births registered in the Dover Rural District was 150, of which 4 (or 2.67 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 61; the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) being 73. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 6,216, the birth-rate was equal to 24.1 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 9.8, and the net death-rate at 11.7 per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to scarlet fever, 1 diphtheria, 2 influenza, 1 diarrhoea, 2 enteritis, 1 septicaemia, 3 phthisis, 1 other tubercular disease, 6 cancer, 8 bronchitis, 6 pneumonia, 1 venereal disease, 4 premature birth, 11 heart disease, 2 accident, 2 suicide and 21 to old age and other causes. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.48, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.32 per thousand of the population. Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age 13 died; at one and under five, 4; at five and under fifteen, 2; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 2; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 15; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 37 died. Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 80.0 per thousand births registered during the year. Infantile Mortality.

Under the Notification Act, 39 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 24 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 8 measles, 4 diphtheria and 3 to erysipelas. Notification Act.

Seven of the Scarlet Fever cases occurred in January, six being notified in one family, several members of which Scarlet Fever.

attended the school at Selsted. No medical man was in attendance, and the infected children were discovered to be peeling freely while mixing with the other scholars. A considerable number of cases during the year were due to either ignorance or carelessness on the part of the parents. The seventh case during January was that of a child who contracted the disease during school attendance at Eythorne.

A single case—probably a “return case”—was reported in February in a family from which two children had been removed to the hospital with diphtheria—one in the previous November, and one in January.

One case—in June—was an imported one, the disease having been contracted at Nonington, in the Eastry District.

Of two cases notified in July, one, at West Hougham, was contracted by contact with a child who had recently returned from hospital whilst suffering from rhinorrhœa, and the other patient derived the infection during attendance at school in Folkestone.

One of the four cases in August was contracted by contact with the child already referred to as suffering from rhinorrhœa, and another occurred at Wootton, and formed part of an outbreak of so-called “Measles” in the village, several families being infected without the cognizance of the medical men. The third case—an isolated instance—occurred at St. Margaret’s-at-Cliff, and was of doubtful origin; while the fourth case during the month was a continuation of the outbreak at Wootton.

The first of the four cases in October was another of the series at Wootton, the next two were probably “return cases,” and the last was that of a youth living in a gipsy encampment, who probably contracted the disease during the course of his itinerary.

Four cases also occurred in November, the first on a dairy farm, the patient contracting the disease whilst at a boarding school at Walmer. Every precaution was taken to prevent contamination of the milk supplied from the farm, and, fortunately, no extension of the Fever occurred. The next two cases occurred in one family, and were preceded by a case of sore throat in the same household; while the last case—at Denton—formed another of the series attributable to Wootton.

Only one case was reported in December, the patient being an adult, who probably contracted the malady from a child who was attending school at Selsted.

Three of the cases of Diphtheria reported during the year occurred in a single locality. The first case occurred on premises where the method of disposal of excreta was such as would be likely to give rise to the malady, the second case was that of a teacher of a class attended by girls living in the infected area, while the third was that of a girl living next door to the first patient. The only other case reported during the year occurred at Wootton, the infected premises being damp, and the sanitary arrangements defective. Diphtheria

The first three cases of Measles notified during the year were those of visitors, two of whom had attended school at Rossall, Fleetwood, where the disease had prevailed, while the other patient had attended school at Greenwich. In the remaining cases, the origin of the infection was more difficult to trace; but the disease was probably imported from Canterbury, where it was very prevalent at the end of the year. Measles.

A serious outbreak of ptomaine poisoning occurred in August at Denton Court, twenty-eight men and one woman being simultaneously attacked. It was found that, within half-an-hour of partaking of boiled beef, the sufferers developed intense pain in the abdomen, together with sickness and some diarrhoea; they also developed a rash, and some swelling of the eyelids, all these symptoms pointing to ptomaine poisoning. A portion of the meat was secured and sent to the Analyst, his subsequent report showing the presence of ptomaines to a considerable extent. Ptomaine
Poisoning

The whole matter was reported to the Council at the time of the occurrence; and the subject afterwards formed the subject of litigation, culminating in a successful action-at-law against the purveyor of the meat by the representative of the sufferers.

Eighteen of the cases of infectious sickness were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment, and thorough disinfection carried out at the infected premises. Action Taken.

During the course of the various outbreaks of disease a considerable number of visits were paid to the elementary schools in the infected areas, and closure of the schools for short periods was resorted to by the Managers where it appeared to be desirable, the school premises being cleansed and disinfected during the periods of closure.

The fifty-two dairies, cowsheds and milkshops now on the Council's register were regularly visited during the year, and numerous defects remedied after notice had been given by the Inspector. The most important and difficult matter is to educate certain of the cowkeepers and Dairies,
Cowsheds and
Milkshops.

Water Supply. dairymen as to the necessity for greater cleanliness in regard to the utensils, surroundings of the animals, etc. Three samples of water were analysed during the year, all of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes. Thirty-nine premises were connected with the East Kent Water Company's mains in the parishes of Ewell, River, Whitfield, East Langdon, Ringwoud and St. Margaret's.

Dwelling-Houses. Various sanitary defects were discovered at three dwelling-houses, and notices to remedy such defects were issued by the Sanitary Inspector. In no case was it found necessary to make representations to the Council under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

In one instance, at Kingsdown, a boatman was found to be living in a hut amid unutterably filthy and insanitary surroundings. As notice to remedy the condition of the hut had been served by the inspector without effecting any improvement, the place was visited in his company, and, after great difficulty, the occupant was induced to consent to removal to the Workhouse, the hut being afterwards thoroughly disinfected and cleansed under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

Schools. With regard to the elementary schools in the District, it appears from information furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, that at the Hougham School a water carriage system of excrement disposal has been instituted; at the Guston, East Langdon, Lydden, Ringwoud and Shepherds-well Schools the old-fashioned privy vault system is still in vogue; while at the Alkham, Kingsdown, St. Margaret's and Temple Ewell Schools pail-closets are in use, the latter school, however, being the only one at which a proper supply of dry earth is provided for use in the receptacles.

Factory and Workshop Act The following is a summary of inspections made during the year in regard to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECT'ON.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	30	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Blacksmiths'	9
Carpenters'	13
Bakehouses	8
Brickmakers'	5
Lime-burner's	1
Laundry	1
Bootmaker's	1
	38

In addition to the work shown above, the Inspector reports that two cases of overcrowding were dealt with during the year; three filthy and insanitary houses received attention; two house-drainage systems were tested in consequence of complaints, without, however, the detection of any defects; in one instance a house-drainage system was condemned and re-constructed; and six cases of over-full privy vaults and pails were satisfactorily dealt with. Four new cesspools were constructed; and the cesspool arrangements at four cottages improved.

Inspector's
Report.

The dairies, cowsheds, etc., were periodically visited, and, in one case, extensive alterations were made, whereby the condition of the premises was greatly improved, while, in another instance, new cowsheds were constructed.

The piggeries in the District received regular attention, notices in regard to cleanliness being served in three instances. A large piggery at Lydden, which had formed the subject of frequent complaint, was closed.

The slaughter-houses were regularly visited, and were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Ten notices in regard to minor nuisances were issued during the year, and the requirements therein complied with.

A fresh contract in regard to the scavenging of Kingsdown was entered into, whereby the refuse will be collected three times a week in the summer, and twice a week in the winter months.

TABLE I. DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1897	7055	160	22·6	16	100·0	94	13·3	...	...	...	111	15·7
1898	7078	191	26·9	25	130·8	95	13·4	...	...	...	100	14·0
1899	7101	180	25·3	24	133·3	90	12·6	...	...	...	102	14·3
1900	7124	186	26·1	14	75·2	93	13·1	...	...	14	107	15·0
1901	7148	157	21·9	21	133·7	82	11·4	...	...	15	97	13·5
1902	7166	163	22·7	12	73·6	79	11·0	1	1	13	91	12·7		
1903	7184	186	25·8	15	80·6	78	10·8	4	4	17	91	12·6		
1904	6206	139	22·4	12	86·3	63	10·1	1	1	11	73	11·7		
1905	6266	147	23·5	16	108·8	74	11·8	4	4	20	90	14·4		
1906	6303	145	23·0	14	96·6	75	11·9	...	...	11	86	13·6
Averages for years 1897-1906.	6863	165	24·1	16	102·2	82	12·0	...	...	...	94	13·8
1907	6216	150	24·1	12	80·0	61	9·8	1	1	13	73	11·7		

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Morley Convalescent Home.	Chartham Asylum. Union Workhouse, Dover. Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover. Isolation Hospital, Dover.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 27393

Total population at all ages 7148
Number of inhabited houses ... 1508
Average number of persons per house..... 4·7

At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.
DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. HOUGHAM.	2. ST. JAMES'.
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year. Births registered. Deaths at all Ages. Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year. Births registered. Deaths at all Ages. Deaths under 1 year.
	a. b. c. d.	a. b. c. d.
1897	3628 98 71 10	3427 62 40 6
1898	3605 120 53 16	3473 71 47 9
1899	3582 113 58 15	3519 67 44 9
1900	3559 111 54 7	3565 75 53 7
1901	3537 80 52 13	3611 77 45 8
1902	3537 94 47 7	3629 69 44 5
1903	3575 101 40 11	3609 85 51 7
1904	2660 54 38 4	3546 85 35 9
1905	2601 59 31 6	3665 88 59 10
1906	2635 66 26 5	3668 79 60 9
Averages of years 1897 to 1906.	3292 89 47 9	3571 76 47 7
1907	2984 51 35 6	3232 99 38 7

TABLE III.
DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					Hougham.	St. James'.					Hougham.	St. James'.					Total cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.														65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	4	1	2	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	24	6	16	1	1	...	20	4	...	...	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	16
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	8	1	6	1	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	39	8	24	2	5	...	27	12	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	18

Both the Isolation Hospital and Workhouse are situated in the Borough of Dover.

TABLE IV.

DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	HOUGHAM.	ST. JAMES'.			
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Enteritis	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	3	...	...	...
Bronchitis	8	2	...	...	...	1	5	5	3	...	...	1
Pneumonia	6	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	5	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Premature Birth	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	11	...	...	...	...	4	7	7	4	...	...	...
Accidents	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	21	4	...	...	...	3	14	8	13	...	...	...
All causes	73	13	4	2	2	15	37	35	38	...	...	1

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

[illegible]

District of Dover (Rural).

Population. Estimated to
middle of 1907 6216.

Births in the Year	{	legitimate	146	Deaths in the year of	{	legitimate infants	1
		illegitimate	4			illegitimate infants	2
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 73.							

EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 54,607 acres

Population (census 1901) 13,112

During the year 1907 the number of births registered in the East Ashford Rural District was 291, of which 12 or 4.12 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 178; the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths of "residents" in public institutions without the District) being 179. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 12,619, the birth-rate was equal to 23.0 per thousand; both the total and net death-rates being equal to 14.1 per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rates

Of the net number of deaths, 6 were due to measles, 2 influenza, 6 diarrhoea, 16 phthisis, 7 other tubercular diseases, 7 cancer, 15 bronchitis, 12 pneumonia, 2 alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver, 6 premature birth, 27 heart disease, 1 accident and 72 to old age and other causes. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.95 per thousand of the population. No deaths were registered to the notifiable class of diseases. Death-rate from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 27 died; at one and under five, 8; at five and under fifteen, 5; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 7; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 48; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 84 died. Ages at Death

Infantile mortality was equal to 92.7 per thousand births registered during the year. Infantile Mortality.

Under the Notification Act, 64 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 51 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 6 diphtheria, 5 erysipelas and 2 to enteric fever. Notification Act.

Two cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in January, in a house at Bonnington, into which the disease was introduced from Canterbury at the latter end of 1906. A single case at Orlestone was reported in the same month, in which there was no history as to the source of the in-Scarlet Fever.

fection. On the 7th of January, a case developed at Willesborough, after the patient's return from a Christmas holiday; and this was followed on the 20th of January by a "return case" at Ruckinge.

On the 8th of February, a case was reported at a house in Kennington after the return from hospital of two of the patient's sisters who had been admitted in 1906.

On the 20th and 21st of March, two cases occurred at Aldington, where there had been no previous cases of the Fever. One of these sufferers was not reported until the peeling stage of the malady had been reached, and had been unwell since return from treatment at a London hospital.

On the 1st of April, a case was reported at Warehorne, the disease being probably contracted at the school, where a previous case had occurred; and on the 25th of the same month, a case was reported at Ham Street, the patient being a woman who had recently been confined, and who occupied a house which was found to be defective in sanitation.

On the 27th of May, a case was reported in South Willesborough, the patient being a scholar attending the New Town School in the adjoining district of Ashford; and this case was followed in June, July and August by six other cases in the same neighbourhood, five of which derived their infection from the same School.

In the next case, reported at the Upper Ensign hop huts, the Fever developed three days after the arrival of the sufferer from Chatham.

On the 30th of September, a case was reported at Brabourne, in a family where two more children subsequently contracted the Fever, together with six children in another family living next door. These cases occurred after return from hop-picking, and were probably due to contact with infected families whilst employed in the gardens.

On the 8th of October, a case was reported at Eastwell, after the return of a brother of the patient from a sanatorium in a neighbouring town. Then, on the 15th of October, after an interval of more than two months, Scarlet Fever again appeared in the parish of Willesborough, scholars attending school in Ashford, and some of those attending the Willesborough School, being among the sufferers. From this date until the end of the year, 19 cases occurred in Willesborough, the patients — either scholars or members of families infected by them — being about equally divided between the Ashford and Willesborough Schools. The revival and continuance of the Fever

was due to school infection, and the occurrence of cases not discovered until the stage of desquamation had been reached, and also to the acknowledged difficulty of diagnosing many of the cases which arose.

There was no epidemic prevalence of Diphtheria in any one locality. The cases were widely distributed, and, in every instance, insanitary conditions existed on the premises where they occurred. At one of the infected houses, close contact had taken place between the sufferer and fowls which had suffered from "roup" prior to the patient's illness. Diphtheria.

One of the cases of Enteric Fever was contracted at Gosport, and the other at Rugby Gardens in the Urban District of Ashford. Enteric Fever.

Forty of the cases of scarlet fever, four of the diphtheria cases, and one of the cases of enteric fever, were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment, the case of enteric fever being subsequently transferred to the hospital in the Ashford Urban District. Action Taken.

The usual investigations were made into the different outbreaks that occurred, and such measures adopted as appeared to be necessary under the varying circumstances. The sanitary defects discovered during these investigations were referred to the Sanitary Inspector for his attention.

Four samples of water were analysed during the year, all of which were found to be pure and suitable for drinking purposes. Water Supply.

The Willesborough Waterworks, situated in the parish of Wye, supply houses at Hinxhill, while the Mid-Kent Water Company supply at present houses in Boughton, Kennington and Wye, but have power to supply the greater portion of the District.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 18 cottages were reported to the Council as being unfit for human habitation. Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

One case of overcrowding was dealt with under section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875. Overcrowding

During the hop-picking season, the hop huts were visited, and the defects met with will be dealt with under the Bye-laws recently adopted by the Council. Hop-Huts.

Recommendations were made to the Council concerning the adoption of Regulations for dealing with the dairies, cowsheds, etc., in the District, of which there are now 42 on the Council's register. Dairies, Cowsheds, etc

From information furnished by the Inspector, it ap- Schools.

pears that at the Bilsington, Bonnington, Challock, Molash and Ruckinge Schools the old-fashioned offensive privy-vault system still exists; while, at the Aldington, Boughton, Brabourne, Brook, Chilham, Crundale, Godmersham, Kennington, Mersham, Orlestone, Smeeth, Warehorne, Willesborough and Wye Schools, earth closets are provided, which are, in every case, maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Factory and
Workshop Act

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	39	2	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Pub- lic Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness...	1	1	...	...
Offences under the Fac- tory & Workshop Act:—				
Breach of special sani- tary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97— 100).	2	2	...	...
Total	3	3	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of the Year :—	
Bakehouses	14
Dressmakers'	5
Wheelwrights', Builders' and others	19
Total	38

In addition to the work shown above, it appears from the Inspector's report that 155 nuisances were dealt with during the year, including 58 from defective drainage, 8 from piggeries and overflowing cesspools, 16 from foul litches, 25 from defective closets, 7 from dirty houses, 3 from overcrowded houses, 4 at slaughter-houses, 3 at cowsheds and 29 produced by various causes.

Inspector's
Report.

The different outbreaks of infectious sickness occupied a considerable amount of time and labour, 58 houses being disinfected, and 133 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., dealt with at the steam disinfecting apparatus.

The dairies, cowsheds, etc., were periodically visited during the year.

The slaughter-houses also received regular attention, and, at the latter end of the year, the Council adopted Bye-laws for dealing with these premises, from which it is hoped that assistance will be derived in maintaining them in a satisfactory condition.

TABLE I.

EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1897	13443	342	25.4	44	128.6	183	13.6	...	...	...	183	13.6
1898	13360	296	22.1	27	91.2	177	13.2	...	...	...	181	13.6
1899	13277	321	24.1	37	115.2	190	14.2	...	...	...	193	14.5
1900	13194	343	25.9	30	87.4	197	14.9	29	...	4	201	15.2		
1901	13112	300	22.8	26	86.6	180	13.7	21	...	3	183	13.9		
1902	13029	313	24.0	27	86.2	170	13.0	11	...	5	175	13.4		
1903	12946	335	25.8	29	86.5	168	12.9	6	...	5	173	13.3		
1904	12866	290	22.5	32	110.3	181	14.0	14	1	5	185	14.3		
1905	12996	299	23.0	26	86.9	159	12.2	22	1	6	164	12.6		
1906	12957	310	23.9	27	87.1	187	14.4	32	5	4	186	14.4		
Averages for years 1897-1906.	13118	314	24.0	30	96.9	179	13.7	...	...	...	182	13.9
1907	12619	291	23.0	27	92.7	178	14.1	22	...	1	179	14.1		

*Rates in Columns 4, 3 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-Residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 54607

Total population at all ages.. 13112
 Number of inhabited houses 3015
 Average number of persons per house..... 4.3

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.
EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. BRABOURNE.						2. WYE.					
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	a.	b.	c.	d.
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906.	7612	187	110	17	5506	127	72	13	..	..	..	..
1897	7309	188	111	15	5310	103	68	12	..	..	..	..
1897	7775	208	124	25	5668	134	59	19	..	..	..	..
1898	7730	170	109	16	5630	126	72	11	..	..	..	..
1899	7685	190	112	15	5592	131	81	22	..	..	..	..
1900	7640	174	113	17	5554	169	88	13	..	..	..	..
1901	7595	177	101	14	5517	123	82	12	..	..	..	..
1902	7550	183	104	16	5479	130	71	11	..	..	..	..
1903	7505	202	112	17	5441	133	61	12	..	..	..	..
1904	7463	180	111	14	5403	110	74	18	..	..	..	..
1905	7591	196	89	17	5405	103	75	9	..	..	..	..
1906	7587	197	126	20	5370	113	60	7	..	..	..	..

TABLE III.
EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infections Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.						BRABOURNE. (H.W.)	WYE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards													
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ..	6	1	3	..	2	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Erysipelas...	5	1	..	..	2	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever ..	51	1	35	3	..	..	46	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Typhus fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	64	2	13	4	4	2	51	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45

“H” and “W” indicate the locality in which the East Ashford Isolation Hospital and Union Workhouse are situated.

TABLE IV.
EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	BRABOURNE.	WYE.			
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	6	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	16	...	...	...	3	11	...	12	4	...	...	2
Other tubercular diseases	7	...	...	2	2	2	1	4	3	...	...	2
Cancer, malignant disease	7	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	2	...	...	1
Bronchitis	15	2	2	...	...	3	8	12	3	...	...	1
Pneumonia	12	2	2	...	1	6	1	10	2	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver }	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	27	...	...	...	...	9	18	14	13	...	...	4
Accidents	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	72	11	2	2	...	11	46	42	30	...	...	12
All causes	179	27	8	5	7	48	84	111	68	...	...	22

TABLE V.
EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.
 Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	7	1	1	2	11	3	3	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	25
	Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
	Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhœa, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis, Mucœ-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	4	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Congenital Defects ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Starvation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Other Causes	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		7	1	1	2	11	3	3	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	2	...	27

District of East Ashford (Rural).

Population. Estimated to middle of 1907 12619

Births in the Year { legitimate 279 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 25
 { illegitimate 12 { illegitimate infants 2

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 179.

EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 43,727 acres

Population (census 1901) 12,534

During the year 1907 the number of births registered in the Eastry Rural District was 270, of which 10 (or 3.70 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 191; the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) being 174. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 12,382, the birth-rate was equal to 21.8 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 15.4, and the net death-rate at 14.0 per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to measles, 4 whooping cough, 6 influenza, 1 diarrhœa, 1 enteritis, 1 erysipelas, 13 phthisis, 5 other tubercular diseases, 10 cancer, 14 bronchitis, 10 pneumonia, 1 other disease of the respiratory organs, 1 cirrhosis of the liver, 9 premature birth, 18 heart disease, 6 accident, 3 suicide and 70 to old age and other causes. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.48, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.08 per thousand of the population. Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 33 died; at one and under five, 13; at five and under fifteen, 2; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 12; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 44; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 70 died. Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 122.2 per thousand births registered during the year. Infantile Mortality.

Under the Notification Act, 84 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 56 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 14 erysipelas, 13 diphtheria, and 1 to enteric fever. Notification Act.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever was prevalent throughout the whole District during the year. The first two cases occurred in January at Westmarsh, where there had been cases in 1906, accompanied at that time by diphtheria and epidemic sore throat among the children attending the school in the neighbourhood.

The Fever next appeared at Eythorne on January 20th, the case then notified being followed by one in the same village on January 23rd, one on March 17th, two on August 1st, one on August 26th, and another on August 27th. With the exception of an adult contact, the cases reported were those of scholars attending the Eythorne School, and they were accompanied by non-reported cases, which were only discovered during the inquiries made concerning those actually notified. Amongst other instances, two children were discovered to be peeling during attendance at school, thus affording evidence of latent sources of infection.

Thirty-two of the total cases reported in the District occurred at Wingham between February 7th and December 2nd. Commencing with "return cases," attributable to cases at the latter end of 1906, the elementary schools became infected, and, with three exceptions (one of which, in December, was an imported case), the incidence of the Fever was confined to scholars or their families. The malady was accompanied by mumps, influenza and sore throats among the children, these complications tending to render diagnosis difficult, and giving rise to protracted ineffectiveness amongst the scholars who were neither suspected nor reported to be suffering from the Fever.

Seven of the instances in this parish were either "return cases," or derivatives thereof.

Of the remaining cases of Scarlet Fever, three occurred in Eastry, three in Nonington and three in Preston, two in Worth, and one each in Ash, Elmstone, Goodnestone, Little Mongeham, and a detached portion of Northbourne. These last-mentioned cases, mild in character and mixed with influenza, appeared to be derived from school influence.

Diphtheria.

Eleven of the cases of Diphtheria occurred at Ash, the source being difficult to trace, as the outbreaks were preceded and accompanied by sore throat and influenza in the parish. Exposure to putrid accumulations of manure was suggested as the source of some of the cases, and, on inquiry, there appeared to be some ground for suspicion. Contact with known cases gave rise to extension in four of the instances reported.

In the twelfth case, a single one at Staple, there was no history of exposure to any previous case or to any insanitary conditions, but influenza prevailed in the infected household. In the thirteenth case, the patient contracted his attack whilst away from home.

Inquiry was made concerning two cases of sickness reported as Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, and a report thereon was submitted to the Council. A bacteriological examination of a specimen of the spinal fluid resulted in the discovery of a diplococcus resembling the meningococcus, and also of streptococci and various rod-shaped organisms. At the time of my investigation, Kernig's sign was not present, and *tache cérébrale* was also absent, although the medical attendant said that the latter symptom had been present to a slight degree.

Cerebro-spinal
Meningitis.

The above technical terms have been made familiar by the issue by the Local Government Board of a memorandum concerning the disease, the instructions contained in which proved of service in the consultations respecting the cases in question.

Both patients recovered, and no other cases of the same nature occurred in the neighbourhood. The other members of the family had suffered from influenza and tonsillitis prior to the suspected cases being reported; and there was a history of exposure to infected pig manure in the cases thought to be "spotted fever."

Thirty of the cases of infectious sickness reported were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment. In conjunction with the processes of disinfection, destruction by fire is largely resorted to, and compensation given for the articles so destroyed. The question of the provision of an efficient steam disinfecting apparatus has often been brought to the notice of the Council, but hitherto no equipment of this nature has been provided. Consideration has been given to the alternative cost of destruction by fire of those articles which cannot, under the present arrangements, be effectually disinfected, and the outlay involved in the installation and maintenance of a steam disinfecting apparatus, and, up to the present, preference has been shown for the first-mentioned method.

Action Taken.

The insanitary conditions met with during the investigations of the various outbreaks of infectious sickness have been referred to the Sanitary Inspector for attention and remedy.

In the Eastry District, and especially at Wingham, great difficulty has always been experienced in obtaining the co-operation of those in charge of the sick in carry-

ing out the preventive measures necessary to be observed for limiting the spread of infection, and especially in preventing contacts from becoming carriers of disease. At one house, where both verbal and printed precautions had been given, I found the mother of two infected children endeavouring to conceal another child in the room occupied by the patients; and the Inspector has often complained of the obstruction he has met with in the exercise of his duty.

Water Supply.

Twelve samples of water were analysed during the year, two of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes.

Sewerage.

A report was submitted to the Council concerning the desirability of carrying out works of sewerage at Wingham, from which the following extracts may be quoted:—

“ . . . The most cleanly method of dealing with the sewage is certainly by the water carriage system; but, until comparatively recently, there has not been an adequate water supply available for a system of this kind. . . .

“According to the census returns, the population of Wingham has not undergone any increase during the decade 1891-1901, but, rather, has suffered a slight decrease, the population in 1891 being 1,246 and in 1901 1,233. Improved sanitation, however, and facilities for dealing with the sewage, would afford an inducement for building operations; and, under any circumstances, the public health conditions of the village would be elevated.

“From information supplied to me by Mr. Page, the Sanitary Inspector, I find that there would be about 218 houses the sewage from which would have to be provided for. Including the schools, and some houses with multiple accommodation, there are now some 237 closets, of which 186 are pail-closets, 35 common privies, and 16 water closets.

“The drainage of the houses known as “The Barracks,” upon which I recently reported to the Council, is exceptionally bad, and, at the schools, a water carriage system would also be a great improvement upon the present arrangement. Further, in the 35 instances where the old privy-vaults are still in use, a safer mode of dealing with the excreta is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary for the protection of the public health.

“The scavenging of the village at present costs £30 per annum, and the sum thus expended may be diverted towards the cost involved in sewerage works. . . .

“I would respectfully recommend the Council to take

into consideration the desirability of having a scheme prepared and submitted to them, so that the question might be fully discussed at a future meeting."

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 17 cottages were examined and reported upon to the Council, 4 being condemned as being actually unfit for human habitation. Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

Six cases of overcrowding were investigated and reported upon to the Council.

From information furnished by the Inspector, it appears that the water closet system of excrement disposal is in use at the Ash, Tilmanstone, Northbourne and Preston Schools, while the system is now in course of installation at the Sholden School. At the Westmarsh, Eastry, Eythorne, Waldershare, Wingham, Staple, Worth, Nonington and Goodnestone Schools pail-closets are provided; and at the Woodnesborough, Stourmouth, Ripple and Mongeham Schools the old unsatisfactory privy-vault system is still in existence. Schools.

During the hop-picking season, the hop huts and tents were visited with the Inspector, and certain defects discovered were referred to him for attention. Hop Huts.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:— Factory and Workshop Act

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	82	...	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness...	3	3	...	...

HOME WORK.

Nature of Work :— Wearing Apparel :—	List received twice in the Year.	
	List.	Outworkers.
Making, etc.	1	2
Number.		
Address of Outworkers received from other Council (maker of Wearing Apparel) ...	1	
Inspections of Outworkers' Promises (makers of Wearing Apparel)	7	

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of Year :—	
Bakehouses	24
Other Workshops	20
	44

Inspector's
Report.

From the Inspector's report, it appears that 65 nuisances came under observation during the year, all of which were satisfactorily dealt with. Among other works found necessary to abate these nuisances, 14 privies were converted into pail-closets, while in one instance a water-carriage system was constructed. Three cases of over-crowding were abated.

The various outbreaks of infectious sickness entailed a considerable amount of labour, 59 premises being disinfected, and other necessary precautionary measures adopted.

The several dairies, cowsheds, etc., of which there are now 28 on the Council's register, were visited on 96 occasions, and attention given to the various matters observed.

EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	*Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	12630	278	22.0	28	100.7	200	15.8	...	...	...	182	14.4
1898	12606	292	23.1	48	164.3	201	15.9	...	...	...	188	14.9
1899	12582	309	24.5	43	139.1	214	17.0	...	...	...	194	15.4
1900	12558	282	22.4	36	127.6	242	19.2	41	27	5	220	17.5
1901	12534	289	23.0	38	131.4	197	15.7	47	28	8	177	14.1
1902	12510	283	22.6	27	95.4	210	16.7	45	18	8	200	15.9
1903	12486	253	20.2	21	83.0	176	14.0	50	24	2	154	12.3
1904	12560	303	24.1	37	122.1	221	17.6	72	32	3	192	15.2
1905	12579	267	21.2	23	86.1	164	13.0	45	20	4	148	11.8
1906	12566	264	21.0	20	75.8	174	13.8	44	21	6	159	12.6
Averages for years 1897-1906.	12561	282	22.5	32	113.8	199	15.9	...	...	...	181	14.4
1907	12382	270	21.8	33	122.2	191	15.4	40	21	4	174	14.0

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse.	Chartham Asylum. Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 43727

Total population at all ages... 12534
Number of inhabited houses 2885
Average number of persons per house..... 4.3

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.
EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. DEAL (RURAL).						2. EYTHORNE.						3. SANDWICH (RURAL).						4. WINGHAM.					
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906.	1764	37	21	3	1904	39	28	4	5819	133	88	16	3074	73	44	8	3074	73	44	8	3074	73	44	8
1897	1721	34	23	2	1930	33	20	3	5897	145	95	16	3082	66	44	7	3082	66	44	7	3082	66	44	7
1898	1728	37	24	9	1924	41	14	1	5877	136	102	27	3077	78	48	11	3077	78	48	11	3077	78	48	11
1899	1735	37	20	4	1918	49	33	8	5857	159	108	25	3072	64	33	6	3072	64	33	6	3072	64	33	6
1900	1742	54	29	3	1912	36	32	7	5837	121	98	17	3067	71	61	9	3067	71	61	9	3067	71	61	9
1901	1750	44	26	9	1906	37	30	4	5817	140	81	17	3061	63	40	8	3061	63	40	8	3061	63	40	8
1902	1757	43	22	3	1900	40	28	3	5797	123	99	11	3056	77	51	10	3056	77	51	10	3056	77	51	10
1903	1764	34	17	3	1894	34	28	4	5775	111	74	9	3053	74	35	5	3053	74	35	5	3053	74	35	5
1904	1784	30	17	..	1902	46	35	1	5795	147	89	19	3079	80	51	17	3079	80	51	17	3079	80	51	17
1905	1826	32	19	1	1879	36	28	4	5778	130	65	12	3086	69	36	6	3086	69	36	6	3086	69	36	6
1906	1830	26	18	2	1872	36	34	2	5767	118	65	12	3097	84	42	3	3097	84	42	3	3097	84	42	3
1907	1729	35	23	2	1883	40	23	4	5746	129	75	14	3024	66	53	13	3024	66	53	13	3024	66	53	13

TABLE III.
EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					No. of CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.				
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.						DEAL (RURAL).	BYTHORNE.	SANDWICH RURAL (H.W.)	WINGHAM.	DEAL (RURAL).	BYTHORNE.	SANDWICH RURAL (H.W.)	WINGHAM.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards									
Small-pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	13	...	2	7	1	3	2	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas...	14	1	2	1	2	6	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	56	...	5	45	3	3	...	...	10	9	36	...	...	...	...	30
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	84	1	9	53	6	13	2	3	15	26	40	...	4	5	21	30

“H.W.” indicates the locality in which the Easby Isolation Hospital and Union Workhouse are situated.

TABLE IV.
EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	DEAL (RURAL).	ETHORNE.	SANDWICH (RURAL).	WINGHAM.	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza...	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	2	4	1
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteritis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Other septic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	13	...	...	...	6	6	1	2	3	2	6	5
Other tubercular diseases	5	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	1
Cancer, malignant disease	10	...	...	...	...	7	3	1	1	5	3	3
Bronchitis ...	14	3	3	...	...	...	8	...	3	8	3	1
Pneumonia ...	10	1	4	1	...	3	1	1	...	6	3	...
Plourisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver }	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases ...	18	...	...	...	3	6	9	8	1	5	4	1
Accidents ...	6	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	5	...	1
Suicides ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...
.....
All other causes	70	14	2	...	2	12	40	6	10	34	20	25
All causes ...	174	33	13	2	12	41	70	23	23	75	53	40

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 174.

ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 37,097 acres

Population (census 1901) 6,813

Births.	During the year 1907 the number of births registered in the Elham Rural District was 146, of which 11 (or 7.53 per cent.) were illegitimate.
Gross and Net Deaths.	The total deaths registered in the District were 108; the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbering 75.
Birth-rate.	Upon an estimated population of 6,872, the birth-rate was equal to 21.2 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 15.7, and the net death-rate at 10.9 per thousand living.
Gross and Net Death-rates.	
Causes of Death.	Of the various causes of death, 2 were due to influenza, 2 diarrhoea, 1 septicaemia, 8 phthisis, 8 cancer, 5 bronchitis, 4 pneumonia, 2 premature birth, 11 heart disease, 2 accident, and 30 to old age and other causes.
Death-rate from Epidemic Diseases.	The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.29 per thousand of the population. No deaths were registered to the notifiable class of diseases.
Ages at Death.	The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 7 died; at one and under five, 1; at five and under fifteen, 3; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 3; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 22; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 39 died.
Infantile Mortality.	Infantile mortality was equal to 47.9 per thousand births registered during the year.
Notification Act.	Under the Notification Act, 21 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 13 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 3 diphtheria, 2 small-pox, 2 erysipelas, and 1 to enteric fever.
Scarlet Fever.	The first case of Scarlet Fever—reported at Elham on March 3rd—was contracted outside the District. The next four cases, occurring at Selsted, were the result of

school infection, it being discovered, on inquiry into the cases notified, that previous non-reported cases had occurred among the scholars.

A single case was reported on June 13th at Newington, the sufferer being an adult, who complained of offensive effluvia from the Camp refuse depot situated in the vicinity of his dwelling.

The next five cases, reported at Lympe in August, were found to be derived from cases of a mild character among the scholars at the elementary school, which were not recognised until the notified cases were investigated.

On August 16th, a case was reported in which there had been indirect contact with the Lympe cases; and the last case during the year was reported at Sellindge on December 24th, the patient being a domestic servant who had been on a visit to a neighbouring town, although no evidence of contact with any known source could be elicited.

The three cases of Diphtheria were notified on March 25th, August 31st and September 18th. In the first case, occurring at Stelling, there was no history of exposure to any previous case of the disease; but the sanitary arrangements of the infected premises were found to be extremely bad, and this condition was the only probable source of the malady. Diphtheria

The second case, in August, occurred at Newington, and no history of exposure to any known case of the disease could be traced. The bodies of some fowls, however, that had died on the premises were found to be in a putrid condition; but the nature of the disease to which the fowls had succumbed could not be ascertained. Considering the frequency with which fowls have been found to be associated with outbreaks of Diphtheria, it is not impossible that in this instance they may have been implicated.

The third case, which occurred at Sellindge on September 18th, was notified four days after the sufferer arrived in the District. The patient was accompanied by mother and brother, the latter having recently suffered from Diphtheria at Tooting.

In respect to the two cases of Small-pox, although no definite connection could be traced, there was reasonable ground for suspecting that they had been contracted from a case notified in the adjoining District. Small-Pox

Twelve of the scarlet fever cases, the two small-pox cases, and one diphtheria case, were isolated at the hospital, tents being brought into requisition for the cases of Action Taken

small-pox, and re-vaccination of contacts effected, in addition to other measures which it was found necessary to adopt.

Sewerage:

The sanitation of Elham formed the subject of report to the Council in regard to the expediency of providing a system of sewerage for the village. Now that a sufficient water supply is available for the purpose, a system of water carriage for dealing with the sewage would be calculated to enhance the reputation of the place as a healthy locality.

The question of the adoption of sewerage works for the village of Lyminge has been frequently considered by the District and Parish Councils; but no definite course has yet been decided upon, as the District Council have been anxious to obtain the views of the Parish Council on the subject before proceeding to prepare any scheme.

The method of sewage disposal at the Workhouse has been re-arranged during the year. The outfall will be removed from discharge in the vicinity of the Workhouse, and the sewage will now be conveyed to a suitable site purchased for the purpose of treatment by septic tank and contact beds.

Dairies,
Cowsheds, etc.

The dairies, etc., of which there are now 103 on the Council's register, were visited with the Inspector, and various recommendations made in respect to the improvements which were found to be necessary.

A suspicion was raised that milk from a farm in the District might have been the source of cases of Enteric Fever in Folkestone; but, on the matter being investigated, no evidence could be obtained that the milk supply was in any way implicated.

Water Supply.

Three samples of water were analysed during the year, all of which were found to be safe for drinking purposes.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, six houses were reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation.

Schools.

From a report of the Sanitary Inspector, it appears that plans are in course of preparation for effecting improvement in regard to the sanitary accommodation at the Stanford School. At present a very unsatisfactory arrangement exists, old-fashioned, offensive privies, situated under the same roof as the School building, being in use. At the Lyminge School, earth closets are provided, which receive no proper attention, and, in addition, the School premises generally are in an insanitary condition. At Acrise School, pan closets exist, but no proper water supply is provided, and arrangements are now being made for

the substitution of earth closets. At the Stelling School, privy-vaults still exist, which are situated in the immediate vicinity of the School building, and are in an unsatisfactory condition.

The Bodsam, Elham, Swingfield, Hawkinge and Newington Schools are provided with earth closets; at Lympe School privy-vaults still exist; while at Stowting and Selindge Schools water closets, with drainage into cesspools, are in use.

The following is a summary of inspections made during the year in regard to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

Factory and
Workshop Act

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	10	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	60	...	..
Total	70	...	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Offences under the Factory and Work- shop Act:—	...	...	...	...
Breach of Special Sani- tary requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97-100)	1	...	...	...
Total	1	...	...	...

HOME WORK.

	Number.
Wearing Apparel :— Making, etc. :—	
Inspection of Outworkers' Premises	2

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Work-shops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of year:—	53

Inspector's
Report.

From the Inspector's report, it also appears that 43 nuisances came under notice during the year, 42 of which were satisfactorily dealt with; 115 inspections of the dairies, cowsheds, etc., were made, improvements being effected in 16 instances; 27 visits were made to the various schools, the conditions observed receiving attention; while various matters of a minor nature were dealt with.

The cases of infectious sickness involved much work in regard to visitation, disinfection, etc.

TABLE I. ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	11342	325	28.6	28	86.1	167	14.7	...	...	...	147	12.9
1898	11382	326	30.8	27	82.8	164	14.7	...	...	...	131	11.5
1899	6795	137	20.1	16	116.7	118	17.3	...	...	...	93	13.6
1900	6804	185	27.1	24	129.7	175	25.7	27	43	2	134	19.6
1901	6813	169	24.8	8	47.3	116	17.0	47	35	2	83	12.1
1902	6822	161	23.6	15	93.1	135	19.7	54	45	...	90	13.1
1903	6831	159	23.2	16	100.6	143	20.9	60	44	...	99	14.4
1904	6840	164	23.9	10	60.9	109	15.9	49	41	1	69	10.0
1905	6821	148	21.7	11	74.3	119	17.4	48	36	...	83	12.2
1906	6803	166	24.4	17	102.4	127	18.7	46	33	2	93	14.1
Averages for years 1897-1906.	7725	194	25.1	17	88.7	137	17.8	..	...	...	102	13.3
1907	6872	146	21.2	7	47.9	108	15.7	18	35	2	75	10.9

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse.	Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 37097

Total population at all ages .. 6813
 Number of inhabited houses 1497
 Average number of persons per house..... 4.5

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.
ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		1. ELHAM.					2. FOLKESTONE (RURAL).					3. HYTHE (RURAL).								
YEAR.	Population estimated of middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1897	3645	91	58	6	4958	162	57	19	2739	72	32	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	3649	93	64	5	4982	167	33	15	2751	66	34	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	3653	69	67	14	379	17	4	...	2763	51	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	3657	94	76	12	372	17	6	3	2775	74	52	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	3662	102	49	6	364	18	4	...	2787	49	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	3667	97	50	8	356	14	6	2	2799	50	34	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	3672	90	57	10	348	10	7	1	2811	59	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	3674	94	45	4	473	12	2	...	2693	58	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	3648	83	52	8	473	14	6	1	2700	51	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	3644	94	51	12	475	10	8	2	2684	62	37	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906.	3657	91	57	8	1318	44	13	4	2750	59	32	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	3694	80	36	3	468	12	6	1	2710	54	33	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.

ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. of CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.					
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					ELHAM. (H.W.)	FOLKESTONE. (Rural).	HYTHE. (Rural).	ELHAM. (H.W.)	FOLKESTONE. (Rural).	HYTHE. (Rural).	ELHAM. (H.W.)	FOLKESTONE. (Rural).	HYTHE. (Rural).	Total cases removed to Hospital.		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.											65 and upwards	
Small-pox ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup) ...	3	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	13	...	1	9	3	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	12
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	21	...	4	9	5	2	1	11	...	10	...	...	8	...	7	...	15

“H W” indicates the locality in which the Elham Isolation Hospital and Union Workhouse are situated.

TABLE IV.
ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).			DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	ELHAM.	FOLKESTONE (RURAL).	HYTHE (RURAL)	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Phthisis	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	1	3	9
Other tubercular diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	8	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	...	3	5
Bronchitis	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	4	1
Pneumonia	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	2
Plenrisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	11	...	...	...	...	2	9	4	3	4	8
Accidents	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
.....
All other causes	30	4	...	2	2	4	18	17	2	11	20
All causes	75	7	1	3	3	22	39	36	6	33	48

TABLE V.
ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Death under One Year.	
All Causes.	{	Certified ... ..	...	1	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		Uncertified ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Common Infectious Diseases.	{	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diphtheria : Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	{	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diarrhœa, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Enteritis, Muco-enteritis } Gastro-enteritis }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	{	Premature Birth ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Congenital Defects ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Want of Breast-milk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Diseases.	{	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tuberculous Peritonitis: } Tabes Mesenterica }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Tuberculous Diseases }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	{	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Meningitis (not Tuberculous) }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Convulsions ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
				1	3	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	

District : Elham (Rural).

Population. Estimated to
middle of 1907 6872.

Births in the Year	{	legitimate	135	Deaths in year of	{	legitimate infants	4
		illegitimate	11			illegitimate infants	3
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 75.							

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 887 acres

Population (census 1901) 6,726

Births. During the year 1907 the number of births registered in the Herne Bay Urban District was 151, of which 3 (or 1.99 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Gross and Net Deaths. The total deaths registered in the District were 69; the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) being 75.

Birth-rate. Upon an estimated population of 9,314, the birth-rate was equal to 16.2 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 7.4, and the net death-rate at 8.0 per thousand living.

Gross and Net Death-rates.

Causes of Death. Of the various causes of death, 1 was due to measles, 3 scarlet fever, 2 diphtheria, 1 enteric fever, 1 diarrhœa, 1 erysipelas, 4 phthisis, 4 other tubercular diseases, 6 cancer, 2 bronchitis, 2 pneumonia, 3 other diseases of the respiratory organs, 1 cirrhosis of the liver, 2 premature birth, 1 parturition, 12 heart disease, and 29 to old age and other causes.

Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases. The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.86, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.75 per thousand of the population.

Ages at Death. The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 5 died; at one and under five, 4; at five and under fifteen, 3; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 4; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 29; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 30 died.

Infantile Mortality. Infantile mortality was equal to 33.1 per thousand births registered during the year.

Notification Act. Under the Notification Act, 34 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 27 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 3 diphtheria, 2 enteric fever, and 2 to erysipelas.

The first case of Scarlet Fever during the year was notified on January 1st at the St. Anne's Home, and three further cases were reported in this Institution on the 2nd, 9th and 14th of the same month. These formed the termination of an epidemic at the Home which commenced at the latter end of 1906. When the children at the Home were inspected, in company with the Medical Attendant, a large number were found to have either Otorrhoea or Rhinorrhoea, so that the origin of the outbreak appeared to be due to infected children sent down by the Metropolitan Asylums' Board to the Home at Herne Bay. Scarlet Fever

On January 2nd, a case was reported in the town which was at first thought to be derived from the St. Anne's Home; but on inquiry, it was found that the sufferer was taken ill during a visit to a friend's house in London, where cases of sore throat existed in the household, and also known cases of Scarlet Fever in the adjoining house. Another case in the town—reported on January 4th—had been in indirect contact with a case reported in 1906.

On January 21st and 29th, and February 3rd, cases of a mild character were reported among the children attending the elementary school where, at the time, Measles was prevalent among the scholars. Then, after an interval of six weeks, a case was notified on March 18th, the sufferer being a visitor who contracted the disease at a school in Essex.

On March 25th a case was reported during the peeling stage in a family of dirty habits, and three more cases were reported in the same family on April 7th. Four other cases were reported in April, in one of which the infection was imported from Reigate; but in respect to the remaining three no definite history as to the source could be obtained.

Four cases were notified in May, in two of which it was found, subsequent to the original diagnosis, that the patients were suffering from Rubella; and, in the other two instances, there was no history of exposure to any previous case of Scarlet Fever.

Five cases were reported in June, the first being that of a visitor who became ill four days after arrival in the town; while, in the second instance, the certificate of notification was amended. Two, occurring in one family, were "return cases," and it was impossible to trace the fifth to any antecedent case.

The last case reported in 1907 occurred in August, and was that of a visitor from Brussels.

Measles and Rubella were epidemic in the District dur-

ing the year, and, owing to this fact, the diagnosis of many of the Scarlet Fever cases was rendered exceedingly difficult.

Diphtheria.

The three cases of Diphtheria were reported at different times of the year, viz., on February 2nd, September 11th and December 18th — the ages of the sufferers being respectively six, four and eight years. The first case was that of a scholar at the County School, who had been suffering for a week from what was thought to be croup, and no history as to the source of the disease could be traced. The second was that of a visitor who was ill on arrival from Upper Clapton; and, in the third instance, no source of the illness could be discovered, other than the possible infection of food from exposure to drain effluvia.

Enteric Fever.

The two cases of Enteric Fever were notified on May 4th and August 22nd. The first was that of a musician, whose home was at Whitstable, but who visited Herne Bay daily in pursuit of his profession. No history could be obtained as to the origin of his attack, which, however, was most probably contracted at his home at Whitstable.

The second case was that of a visitor from Wimbledon, who was notified five days after his arrival in the town. The man was very ill on arrival, and a doctor was at once called in, but the diagnosis was not established until the time stated.

Action Taken.

The three cases of diphtheria, one of enteric fever, and nineteen of the cases of scarlet fever, were removed to the hospital for isolation and treatment. With regard to the outbreak of Scarlet Fever at the St. Anne's Home, correspondence was entered into with the Metropolitan Asylums' Board, with a view to the adoption of all necessary measures for arresting and preventing the spread of the epidemic in the Institution, and from the Institution to the town. Dr. Cuff, on behalf of the Asylums' Board, made a special visit to the Home, and arranged for the execution of specific regulations, which were carried out to the fullest extent. The Urban District Council also placed their Hospital at Westbrook at the disposal of the Medical Attendant at the Home, the building being fortunately empty at the time of the outbreak.

In response to a request of the Council, a report was made in respect to the circumstances attendant upon the occurrence of six cases of Scarlet Fever (three of which terminated fatally) at No. 4, Beach Street, two of these cases being contracted from a patient who had returned from the Hospital. The house had previously formed the

subject of report to the Council under section 5 of the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act of 1890.

The attention of the Council was directed during the year to the desirability of paving or asphaltting the backyards of cottages in the District, in order to prevent pollution of the soil, and to facilitate the cleansing of these areas.

A recommendation was also made in regard to arrangements for ventilation at the summit of the new sewer in Sea View Road.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, one house was reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation, the premises being subsequently put into a good sanitary condition by the owner.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	15	1	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	105	6	...
Total	120	7	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Romodied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness ...	2	2	...	...
Other nuisances ...	2	2	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient ...	1	1	...	..
Unsuitable or defective...	2	2	...	...
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act :—				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97-100)	1	1	...	...
Total ...	8	8	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Bakehouses ...	11
Makers or Repairers of Wearing Apparel ...	17
Cabinet Makers' and Upholsterers' ...	4
Builders' Workshops ...	6
Smiths' ...	3
Other Workshops ...	4
Total ...	45

Inspector's
Report.

In addition to the work enumerated above, it appears from the Inspector's report that 128 nuisances were abated during the year, in regard to which 119 notices were issued. Thirty-nine of these nuisances were brought to the Inspector's notice by complaint from inhabitants. The works effected in dealing with these nuisances included the re-construction or repair of 60 house drains, and the cleansing, etc., of 48 drains, the disconnection of 5 house drains from the sewer; the ventilation of 18 drains; the fixing of 16 gully-traps and the abolition of 13 defective

traps; the construction of 28 inspection chambers; the fixing or repair of 33 drain ventilators; the construction of 2 water closets; the removal of 5 unsuitable w.c. basins; the repair or cleansing of 50 water closets; the fixing of flushing apparatus in 22 cases; the cleansing of 3 cesspools, and of 6 premises; the removal of 7 offensive accumulations; and the execution of works of a minor character in 36 instances. One hundred and twenty-one drains were tested in regard to soundness, etc.

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings in regard to any of the cases dealt with.

In the eastern and western portions of the District 54 houses were connected with the new sewers during the year, 43 cesspools were abolished, and 13 pail-closets converted into water closets.

A considerable amount of work was entailed in dealing with the various outbreaks of infectious sickness, especially in connection with the epidemic at the St. Anne's Home, the whole of the infected bedding, etc., from this Institution being dealt with in the steam disinfecting apparatus belonging to the Blean Rural District Council. The schools were disinfected on different occasions, together with 42 infected houses.

One hundred and fourteen visits were made to the eight slaughter-houses now on the Council's register, the various matters observed being satisfactorily dealt with.

Fifty-eight inspections of the dairies, cowsheds, etc., were made during the year, several improvements being effected. Nineteen of these premises are now on the register.

TABLE I.

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	5095	95	18.6	14	147.3	59	11.5	...	...	...	59	11.5
1898	5320	106	19.9	19	179.2	75	14.0	...	...	...	70	13.1
1899	5549	122	21.9	18	147.5	91	16.3	...	...	...	90	16.2
1900	5782	150	25.9	11	73.3	79	13.6	8	13	7	73	12.4
1901	6726	156	23.1	17	108.9	86	12.7	...	...	6	92	13.6
1902	6999	129	18.4	11	85.2	91	13.0	4	4	8	95	13.5
1903	7272	138	18.9	8	57.9	81	11.1	8	7	7	81	11.1
1904	7613	138	18.1	15	108.7	92	12.0	9	6	11	97	12.7
1905	8070	122	15.1	13	106.6	78	9.7	6	6	4	76	9.4
1906	8159	125	15.3	24	192.0	97	11.9	14	9	5	93	11.4
Averages for years 1897-1906.	6658	128	19.2	15	117.1	82	12.5	...	...	...	82	12.4
1907	9314	151	16.2	5	33.1	69	7.4	7	2	8	75	8.0

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Sea Street Isolation Hospital (Cottages).	Chartham Asylum. Blean Union Workhouse, Herne. West End Isolation Hospital, Herne (belonging to the Blean R.D.C.)	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 887

Total population at all ages.... 6726
 Number of inhabited houses 1322
 Average number of persons per house 5.0 } At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.
HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.								No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.								Total cases removed to Hospital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

Isolation Hospitals :—Cottages in Sea Street, Herne Bay ; Herne Bay Small-pox Hospital at Westbrook ; and the Blean Isolation Hospital in the Blean Run a District.

TABLE IV.
HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards					
Small-pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ...	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ...	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric ...	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Other cont'd ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other septic diseases ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis ...	4	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other tubercular diseases ...	4	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	6	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis ...	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ...	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism ...	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth ...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ...	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart diseases ...	12	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicides ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....
.....
All other causes ...	29	1	..	..	1	9	18	..	..	..	..	..
All causes ...	75	5	4	3	4	29	30	..	..	..	..	7

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	
All Causes.	{	Certified ... ..	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5
		Uncertified
Common Infectious Diseases.	{	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Diphtheria: Croup Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	{	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Enteritis, Muco-enteritis } Gastro-enteritis }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	{	Premature Birth ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Want of Breast-milk Starvation }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases.	{	Tuberculous Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tuberculous Peritonitis: } Tabes Mesenterioa }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Tuberculous Diseases }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Causes	{	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Meningitis (not Tuberculous) }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Suffocation, overlying Other Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	

District of Herne Bay (Urban).

Population. Estimated to
middle of 1907 9314

Births in the Year	{	legitimate	148	Deaths in the year of	{	legitimate infants	4
		illegitimate	3			illegitimate infants	1
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 75.							

BOROUGH OF HYTHE.

Area (excluding water) 2,615 acres.

Population (census 1901) 5,557

Births.

During the year 1907 the number of births registered in the Borough of Hythe was 155, of which 3 (or 1.94 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Gross and Net Deaths.

The total deaths registered in the Borough were 76; the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths of "residents" in public institutions without the Borough) being 80.

Birth-rate.

Gross and Net Death-rates.

Upon an estimated population of 6,113, the birth-rate was equal to 25.3 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 12.4, and the net death-rate at 13.0 per thousand living.

Causes of Death.

Of the various causes of death, 1 was due to whooping cough, 3 diarrhoea, 3 enteritis, 1 septicaemia, 9 phthisis, 3 other tubercular diseases, 11 cancer, 8 bronchitis, 5 pneumonia, 1 other disease of the respiratory organs, 3 premature birth, 1 parturition, 10 heart disease, 1 accident, and 20 to old age and other causes.

Death-rate from Epidemic Diseases.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.65 per thousand of the population. No deaths were registered to the notifiable class of diseases.

Ages at Death.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 11 died; at one and under five, 6; at five and under fifteen, 4; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 2; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 24; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 33 died.

Infantile Mortality.

Infantile mortality was equal to 70.9 per thousand births registered during the year.

Notification Act.

Under the Notification Act, 34 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 23 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 6 diphtheria, and 5 to erysipelas.

Scarlet Fever.

The cases of Scarlet Fever were distributed throughout the year, there being no serious epidemic prevalence at any one particular time.

The first case, reported in January, was contracted during school attendance. Two cases were notified in February, the first patient sickening after attending a social assembly, and the second case being that of a child who was notified two days after return from the Victoria Hospital at Folkestone, where cases of Scarlet Fever had occurred during the time the child was an inmate.

In June, two cases were reported in one family, the infection being probably derived from the Camp at Shorncliffe.

Seven cases occurred in July, school infection being the agent operative in the diffusion of the malady, the original source being due to mild, non-reported cases.

Of the eight cases notified in August, four occurred in a family of visitors, the first three being children, and the other a servant in the family who contracted the Fever by contact with the sufferers. Three of the remaining cases during this month also occurred in one family, the supposed source being due to contact with convalescents; while the fourth case was that of a child living next door to one of the previous sufferers who had been treated at home.

One case was reported in September, and was derived from infected children at the School of Musketry, where several cases had occurred.

Of the two instances in October, the first was probably a case of school infection, and the other was contracted while the patient was away from home on a holiday.

Two of the six cases of Diphtheria were notified in January, the first being probably due to exposure to insanitary conditions at the patient's home, while the other was apparently due to school influence. Two cases, reported in February, were probably also due to school influence, as no other likely source could be discovered. Diphtheria.

Of the two cases occurring in March, the first was again most probably contracted during attendance at school; and, in the other instance the sufferer had been exposed to drain emanations in the course of his work.

Of the five cases of Erysipelas reported during the year, Erysipelas. two occurred on premises where insanitary conditions were found to exist, while the others were idiopathic and of doubtful origin.

Ten of the scarlet fever cases were removed to the Action Taken Cheriton Isolation Hospital, and thirteen were isolated at their own homes.

As the six diphtheria cases were treated at home, espion-

age had to be exercised, in order to secure as far as possible the segregation of the infected. The cases were mild in character, and no serious extension of the disease occurred.

Hospital
Provision.

By arrangement, cases are sent to the Hospital belonging to the Cheriton Urban District Council; but this system is liable to failure in the event of the Hospital being at any time fully occupied by Cheriton patients. Hospital equipment is, therefore, one of the requirements which, at a seaside resort such as Hythe, cannot well be dispensed with.

Disinfection.

Complete disinfecting appliances are also necessary for the execution of thorough disinfection, and would save the expense entailed by the destruction of infected articles.

At the instance of the Town Clerk, an arrangement was entered into with the War Office during the summer for the interchange of information concerning cases of infectious sickness occurring among the military and civil populations.

The various sanitary defects discovered during the investigations into the different outbreaks of disease were referred to the Sanitary Inspector for attention. It was observed that, in many instances, no water closet flushing cisterns were provided at the houses, and that, in cases where such cisterns were existent, the mechanism was frequently defective.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, five houses were reported upon as being unfit for human habitation, three of which were subsequently demolished and new premises erected on the site.

Dairies,
Cowsheds, etc.

The dairies, cowsheds, etc., now on the Council's register were visited on various occasions during the year, any defects observed being dealt with by the Inspector.

Water Supply.

The new waterworks, now nearly completed, will, it is anticipated, enable the Council to maintain a constant supply of water for all the needs of the Borough.

Elementary
Schools.

The elementary schools at Seabrook and Hythe were frequently visited during the year; the schools at Hythe were closed by the Managers on three occasions in consequence of outbreaks of infectious disease.

Factory and
Workshop Act.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Pro-ecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	6	...	...
Workshops (including workshop Laundries)	14	...	...
Total	20	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Class.	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :— ...	10

In addition to the work enumerated above, it appears from the Inspector's report that defective drains and sanitary arrangements were remedied at 28 premises, 10 offensive accumulations were removed; and 2 cases of the improper keeping of animals abated. Inspector's Report.

One case of overcrowding was abated, and action taken in respect to houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

The dairies, cow-sheds, slaughter-houses, etc., were periodically visited, and the matters observed satisfactorily dealt with.

The cesspools at Blackhouse Hill were abolished, and the premises in the neighbourhood drained into the new sewer.

TABLE I. BOROUGH OF HYTHE.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	5073	103	20.3	14	135.9	59	11.6	...	...	...	60	11.8
1898	5194	118	22.7	23	194.9	79	15.2	...	...	...	86	16.5
1899	5315	115	21.6	7	60.8	60	11.2	...	...	...	62	11.6
1900	5436	140	25.7	21	150.0	66	12.1	...	...	9	75	13.7
1901	5557	121	21.7	17	140.4	68	12.2	...	...	6	74	13.3
1902	5678	152	26.7	22	144.7	61	10.7	...	...	11	72	12.6
1903	5799	153	26.3	12	78.4	63	10.8	1	...	8	71	12.2
1904	5950	143	24.0	25	174.8	85	14.2	...	...	5	90	15.1
1905	5889	138	23.4	9	65.2	55	9.3	...	...	3	58	9.8
1906	5920	147	24.8	13	88.4	60	10.1	...	...	6	66	11.1
Averages for years 1897-1906.	5581	133	23.8	16	122.6	65	11.8	...	...	...	71	12.8
1907	6113	155	25.3	11	70.9	76	12.4	...	...	4	80	13.0

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Elham Union Workhouse.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 2615

Total population at all ages 5557
 Number of inhabited houses ... 1127
 Average number of persons per house..... 4.9

At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF HYTHE.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.								No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.								Total cases removed to Hospital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.				

Infectious cases—when possible—isolated in Cheriton Isolation Hospital.

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF HYTHE.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.					
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	9	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	11	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	8	2	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	5	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	10	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	20	3	1	2	1	4	9	...	...	...	...	...
All causes	80	11	6	4	2	24	33	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE V.
BOROUGH OF HYTHE.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	{	Certified	4 ... 2 ...	6	1	1	1										1	1		11
		Uncertified																		
Common Infectious Diseases.	{	Small-pox																		
		Chicken-pox																		
		Measles																		
		Scarlet Fever																		
		Diphtheria: Croup																		
Diarrhœal Diseases.	{	Whooping Cough							1											1
		Diarrhœa, all forms																		
		Enteritis, Muco-enteritis } Gastro-enteritis }	... .. 1 ...	1	1															2
Wasting Diseases.	{	Gastritis-Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }																		
		Premature Birth	3	3																3
		Congenital Defects	1	1																1
		Injury at Birth																		
		Want of Breast-milk, Starvation }																		
Tuberculous Diseases.	{	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus }	... .. 1 ...	1																1
		Tuberculous Meningitis																		
		Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tubes Mesenterica }																		
		Other Tuberculous Diseases }																		
Other Causes.	{	Erysipelas																		
		Syphilis																		
		Rickets																1		1
		Meningitis (not Tuberculous) }																		
		Convulsions																		
		Bronchitis								1								1		2
		Laryngitis																		
		Pneumonia																		
Suffocation, overlying																				
Other Causes																				
				4 ... 2 ...	6	1	1	1									1	1		11

Borough of Hythe.

Population. Estimated to
middle of 1907 6113

Births in the Year	{	legitimate	152	Deaths in the year of	{	legitimate infants	10
		illegitimate	3			illegitimate infants	1
Deaths from all Causes at all Agcs 80.							

ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 20,825 acres

Population (Census 1901) 11,144.

Births.	During the year 1907 the number of births registered in the Isle of Thanet Rural District was 250, of which 26 (or 10.4 per cent.) were illegitimate.
Gross and Net Deaths.	The total deaths registered in the District were 218; the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) being 124.
Birth-rate.	Upon an estimated population of 12,544, the birth-rate was equal to 19.9 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 17.3, and the net death-rate at 9.8 per thousand living.
Gross and Net Death-rates.	
Causes of Death.	Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to measles, 1 scarlet fever, 2 whooping cough, 2 diphtheria, 3 influenza, 1 diarrhoea, 1 enteritis, 2 septicaemia, 13 phthisis, 1 other tubercular disease, 6 cancer, 6 bronchitis, 8 pneumonia, 2 other diseases of the respiratory organs, 2 alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver, 1 venereal disease, 1 premature birth, 13 heart disease, 7 accident, and 51 to old age and other causes.
Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.	The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.56, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.24 per thousand of the population.
Ages at Death.	The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age 20 died; at one and under five, 6; at five and under fifteen, 7; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 11; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 37; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 43 died.
Infantile Mortality.	Infantile mortality was equal to 88.0 per thousand births registered during the year.
Notification Act.	Under the Notification Act, 64 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 34 of which were referred to diphtheria, 18 scarlet fever, 9 erysipelas, and 3 to enteric fever.

Fourteen of the cases of Diphtheria occurred at St. Diphtheria Nicholas, 7 at Manstone, 5 at Minster, 4 at Garlinge, 3 at Westgate, and 1 at Haine.

Five cases were reported in January, three of which occurred at Westgate, and two at Manstone. The first patient at Westgate was reported by the Hospital Authorities to be suffering from Scarlet Fever on admission, the second was probably contracted at school, and the third was a "return case," the patient being the mother of a child who was discharged from Hospital on January 16th, the mother developing the disease five days afterwards.

Of the two cases at Manstone, the first—reported at the Cottage Homes — formed a continuation of the outbreak in the Institution in December, 1906, which was due to serious defects in the drainage system, concerning which a report was submitted to the Council. The other case (which ended fatally) was that of a child living in the village of Manstone, who probably contracted the disease from inmates of the Cottage Homes during attendance at the Manstone School.

The single case reported in February was that of another child at the Cottage Homes.

Eight cases were reported in March, two of which occurred in the Cottage Homes, one at Polash, and one at Haine, the two latter being probably contracted by contact with the cases at the Homes. The other four cases formed part of an outbreak at Minster which was attributable to insanitary conditions on the premises occupied by the patients.

Two cases were reported in April, one at the Cottage Homes and the other at Minster, the latter being probably due to those cases notified in March.

Two cases occurred in August, one at Vineent and the other at Garlinge, both being due to faulty sanitation at the infected houses.

Twelve cases were notified in September, all occurring at St. Nicholas-at-Wade. The outbreak was traced to the insanitary conditions existing on the premises invaded by the disease. Subsequent extension took place by contact, two cases being notified at St. Nicholas in October.

Two cases were reported in November at Vineent, and were contracted by contact (after return from hospital) with the patient notified in August.

Of the Scarlet Fever cases, 4 occurred at Westgate, 4 at Scarlet Fever. Birehington, 3 each at St. Peter's (Extra) and St. Nicholas, 2 at Minster, and 1 each at Aeol and Garlinge.

Three cases were reported in January, of which two, occurring at Westgate, were probably due to school influence, while the third, occurring at St. Peter's (Extra), was a doubtful case, some difficulty being experienced in determining the diagnosis.

Three cases were notified in March, two of which, occurring at the Workhouse, Minster, were those of patients who had been living with their aunt at St. Lawrence (Intra), where they contracted the Fever. The third case was that of a young man who probably contracted the disease during a visit to his relatives.

One case—reported in April at Acol—was of a mild type, and was probably contracted during the patient's visit to a neighbouring town.

A single case occurred in May, the patient being a boarder in a boys' school, who became ill after his return from a holiday.

One case was notified in June, and was apparently due to contact with a youth living in an adjoining house, who returned from Germany whilst in the peeling stage of the Fever.

In each of the two cases reported in September the history was that of contraction of the infection outside the District.

Five cases were notified in November, three of the patients living at Birchington being school children, whose infection was believed to be due to school influence. Of the other two cases, one, at St. Nicholas, was of uncertain origin, and the other was probably contracted while attending school outside the District.

Two cases were reported in December, one of which, at St. Nicholas, occurred in a family where, two months previously, there had been a case of diphtheria; while, in the other case, which occurred at Birchington, no history as to the source could be obtained.

Enteric Fever.

Three cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year. The first, reported in April, was that of a man who was sent to the Workhouse Infirmary with supposed rheumatism, but who was subsequently found to be developing Enteric Fever. The second—an imported case—was that of a youth who had been purser's clerk on the P. and O. s.s. "Egypt" (from Bombay). The patient landed at Tilbury and proceeded to Garlinge, where he became ill three days after arrival. The purser had been ill during the voyage home with what was thought to be Enteric Fever. The last case occurred in November at Stonar.

and, on inquiry, it was found that the patient had been exposed to faulty drainage arrangements.

Thirty-five of the cases reported under the Notification Act were removed to the Joint Hospital for isolation and treatment, of which 21 were cases of diphtheria, 12 scarlet fever, and 2 of enteric fever. Action Taken.

The outbreak of Diphtheria at Manstone involved several visits, and also conference with the Medical Attendant of the Cottage Homes. The children at the Homes attend the Manstone School, which, becoming infected, formed a factor in the dissemination of the disease. Report was made to the Council concerning overcrowding and sewage disposal at the Homes, action being taken by the Board of Guardians, who engaged the Surveyor to design and carry out works of improvement.

As school influence was found to be operative in the diffusion of Diphtheria at Westgate after the school became infected, a report was made to the Council, and communication entered into with the School Managers, in regard to the alterations required for remedying the sanitary defects discovered at the School.

A report was made to the Council concerning the outbreak of Diphtheria at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, and the condition of the Village in respect to water supply and the disposal of sewage. The Council, however, have deferred the adoption of active measures in regard to the provision of water supply and sewerage works at this place. Sewerage.

The question of the sewerage of Birchington, which has been frequently under the consideration of the Council, has also been postponed for future action.

The cesspool system of dealing with sewage, and the possible danger to water supply, was also brought to the notice of the Council.

Eleven samples of water were analysed during the year, three of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes. The question of a supply of water at Stonar and Monkton formed the subject of inquiry and report to the Council. Water Supply.

It was not found necessary to take any action during the year under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts. Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

The elementary schools in the District were frequently visited during the course of the year, especially those at Westgate, Garlinge, Birchington, St. Nicholas and Manstone, and action taken and advice given in regard to the different outbreaks of infectious sickness. Elementary Schools.

Dairies,
Cowsheds, etc

The fifty-one dairies, cowsheds and milkshops now on the Council's register were visited on different occasions during the year, any defects observed being referred to the Sanitary Inspector for attention.

Factory and
Workshop Act

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	2	2	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	70	11	...
	72	13	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	9	9	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances ...	1	1	...	...
Total ...	11	11	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year:—	
Bakehouses	10
Other Workshops	65
Total	75

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Underground Bakehouse (s. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the Year	1

From the Inspector's report, it appears that 467 nuisances received attention during the year, including 131 from defective drains and sanitary fittings; 67 from foul or defective privies; 5 from defective earth closets; 26 from choked drains; 102 from offensive accumulations; 58 from damp and dirty dwellings, etc.; 19 from the improper keeping of animals; 17 from foul cesspools; 4 from over-crowded houses or caravans; and 38 from varied causes. The works executed embraced the provision of 5 new water closets and 8 new sinks; the construction of 11 new house drainage systems; and the conversion of 26 privies into earth closets.

Inspector's
Report.

Two hundred and seventeen inspections of the dairies, cowsheds and milkshops were made during the year, 45 defects being dealt with. In addition, 45 visits were made to the 9 slaughter-houses in the District, 5 defects receiving attention.

Much time and labour was expended in dealing with the various outbreaks of infectious disease, 58 rooms being disinfected, and 698 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., dealt with in the steam disinfecting apparatus.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 15 samples of milk were taken for analysis, 3 of which were found to contain preservatives, and 3 to be deficient in fat—one to the extent of 15 per cent. The vendor of the latter sample was interviewed by the Council, who, after consideration, decided not to institute legal proceedings. No proceedings were taken in the other cases.

TABLE 1.
ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	*Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	*Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	10375	238	22.9	30	126.0	192	18.5	...	...	...	114	10.9
1898	10567	266	25.1	43	161.6	231	21.8	...	...	...	148	14.0
1899	10759	256	23.7	30	117.0	205	19.0	...	...	...	126	11.7
1900	10952	257	23.4	45	175.0	227	20.7	83	68	3	162	14.7
1901	11144	236	21.1	32	135.5	210	18.8	94	78	4	136	12.2
1902	11336	273	24.0	34	124.5	267	23.5	119	100	...	167	14.7
1903	11528	258	22.3	26	100.7	212	18.3	105	83	7	136	11.7
1904	11720	252	21.5	38	150.8	224	19.1	111	84	...	140	11.9
1905	12072	263	21.8	30	114.1	226	18.7	116	93	7	140	11.6
1906	12024	255	21.2	38	149.0	270	22.5	137	108	5	167	13.9
Averages for years 1897-1906.	11247	255	22.7	34	135.5	226	20.1	...	...	...	143	12.8
1907	12544	250	19.9	22	88.0	218	17.3	117	99	5	124	9.8

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse.	Cottage Hospital, Margate.	
Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital.	Chartham Asylum.	
	Nursing Home, Harold Road, Margate.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 20825

Total population at all ages.. 11144
Number of inhabited houses 2172
Average number of persons per house..... 5.1

At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.

ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. MARGATE (RURAL.)						2. MINSTER.						3. RAMSGATE (RURAL.)						4. BROADSTAIRS (RURAL).					
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1897	3620	67	29	6	5637	146	76	21	1118	25	9	3	1118	25	9	3	1118	25	9	3	...	...	...	...
1898	3720	86	47	12	5684	155	94	30	1163	25	7	1	1163	25	7	1	1163	25	7	1	...	...	...	...
1899	3821	70	43	12	5732	153	63	13	1206	33	20	5	1206	33	20	5	1206	33	20	5	...	...	...	...
1900	3922	81	46	13	5780	145	98	26	1250	31	18	6	1250	31	18	6	1250	31	18	6	...	...	...	...
1901	4023	71	31	8	5829	137	94	18	1292	28	11	6	1292	28	11	6	1292	28	11	6	...	...	...	...
1902	4123	90	54	13	5876	155	97	18	1337	12	5	...	1337	12	5	...	1337	12	5	...	...	...	...	...
1903	4222	80	34	7	5925	142	85	13	1381	12	6	2	1381	12	6	2	1381	12	6	2	...	...	...	...
1904	4321	81	41	13	5972	144	81	18	1427	11	4	1	1427	11	4	1	1427	11	4	1	...	...	...	...
1905	4540	81	34	5	6046	141	91	16	1486	10	5	1	1486	10	5	1	1486	10	5	1	...	...	...	...
1906	4502	90	60	13	6066	128	81	15	1456	11	8	2	1456	11	8	2	1456	11	8	2	...	...	...	...
Averages of years 1897 to 1906.	4081	79	41	10	5855	144	86	18	1311	19	9	2	1311	19	9	2	1311	19	9	2	...	...	...	...
1907	4529	76	38	3	6561	143	70	14	1454	8	4	...	1454	8	4	...	1454	8	4	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.
ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.
 Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.					
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.						MARGATE (RURAL).	MINSTER (W.)	KAMGATE (RURAL).	BROADSTAIRS (RURAL).	BROADSTAIRS (H.)	MARGATE (RURAL).	MINSTER (W.)	KAMGATE (RURAL).	BROADSTAIRS (RURAL).	BROADSTAIRS (H.)	Total cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards											
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	34	...	5	20	8	1	...	...	19	8	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	9	...	...	...	2	5	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	18	...	5	11	1	1	...	5	10	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	12
Typhus fever ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	64	...	10	31	13	8	2	14	38	8	4	...	...	9	16	8	2	35

“H” indicates the locality in which the Thanet Isolation Hospital is situated, and “W” the locality in which the Union Workhouse is situated.

TABLE IV.
ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	M'GATE (RURAL).	MINSTER.	RAMSGATE (RURAL).	BROADSTAIRS R.	
Small-pox	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	12
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	2
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
Phthisis	13	...	...	1	4	8	...	4	7	...	2	16
Other tubercular diseases	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Cancer, malignant disease	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	3	1	...	7
Bronchitis	6	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	2
Pneumonia	8	4	...	1	...	...	3	2	5	...	1	1
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	13	...	...	...	1	3	9	4	9	...	...	8
Accidents	7	...	...	1	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	51	9	1	2	3	14	22	11	35	1	4	52
All causes	124	20	6	7	11	37	43	38	70	4	12	117

TABLE V.

ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	1	...	1	2	2	3	3	1	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	18	
	Uncertified	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chickon-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Congenital Defects ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4
	Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		2	...	1	3	2	3	3	1	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	20	

District of Isle of Thanet (Rural).

Population. Estimated to middle of 1907 12544

Births in the Year { legitimate 224 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 18
 { illegitimate 26 { illegitimate infants 2

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 124.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Area (excluding water) 39,422 acres.

Population (census 1901) 7,751

During the year 1907 the number of births registered in the West Ashford Rural District was 161, of which 6 (or 3.73 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 103; the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) being 97. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 7,480, the birth-rate was equal to 21.5 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 13.7, and the net death-rate at 12.9 per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rates

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to measles, 5 whooping cough, 1 croup, 3 influenza, 1 diarrhœa, 8 phthisis, 5 other tubercular diseases, 6 cancer, 7 bronchitis, 1 pneumonia, 2 other diseases of the respiratory organs, 1 premature birth, 11 heart disease, 4 accident, and 41 to old age and other causes. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.94 per thousand of the population. No deaths were registered to the notifiable class of diseases. Death-rate from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 16 died; at one and under five, 5; at five and under fifteen, 3; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 5; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 18; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 50 died. Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 99.3 per thousand births registered during the year. Infantile Mortality.

Under the Notification Act, 62 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 51 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 10 diphtheria, and 1 to erysipelas. Notification Act.

The first two cases of Scarlet Fever during the year were Scarlet Fever.

reported in one family on January 8th and 17th. The source of this outbreak was probably due to a party attended by convalescents who were in an infectious condition. On January 17th another case was reported, the patient developing the disease after a visit to Ashford. Then came a series of nine cases—reported between January 30th and February 26th—at the Industrial School, Kingsnorth. From the evidence obtained by the Medical Attendant, there appeared to be little doubt that the source of the outbreak was due to a boy who had recently arrived at the Institution whilst suffering from Scarlatinal Rhinitis, and whose brother was suffering from Scarlet Fever at the time the boy in question left his home.

On February 8th, an imported case was notified at Charing; and, on the 13th and 18th of the same month, two "return cases" were reported at Hothfield and Great Chart respectively.

On March 11th, a case was notified at Charing Heath, where two other members of the same family were subsequently notified, one on March 21st, and the other on the 22nd. No history as to the source of the infection could be traced. On March 11th, a case was also reported at Charing, concerning which no history as to the source could be elicited.

Then, on March 25th, a case was reported at Little Chart, which was the commencement of a series of fifteen cases in this parish and the adjoining one of Pluckley, reported between the date mentioned and April 17th. The cases occurred among the members of two private families and their servants.

From the inquiries made, there was at first strong suspicion that the milk supply was implicated in the dissemination of the Fever, all the patients obtaining their milk from the same source, and a boy engaged at the dairy farm from which the milk was derived being found to be suffering from sore throat. Shortly before this boy's illness, his brother and sister had returned from hospital, and from an examination there was ground for suspecting one of them to be in an infectious condition.

The boy employed at the dairy farm was at once suspended from work, but cases still continued to appear for nearly a month afterwards, so that, while the first six may have been due to infected milk, the subsequent cases were due to contact, as all the patients had been more or less in communication with each other. Moreover, a still further case was notified seven weeks after the commencement of

the epidemic, this last case being that of a trained nurse who had been in attendance on some of the patients.

Most of the cases were treated at their homes, and thus opportunity for contact existed to an extent which would not have obtained had the patients been removed to the hospital.

In addition to the above-described outbreaks of Scarlet Fever, minor instances occurred throughout the District, ten occurring at Charing, two at Charing Heath, two at Bethersden, and one each at Great Chart, Pluckley and Westwell.

The outbreak at Charing was due to cases which were neither notified nor discovered until after those which were reported had formed the subject of inquiry. The single case at Westwell was, among others, an instance of this nature; while the case at Great Chart was due to contact with a patient returned from the hospital. In respect to the cases reported at Charing Heath and Bethersden, there was no clear history as to the source; and, in the last case in the year—notified at Pluckley—the diagnosis could not be confirmed by subsequent observation.

Of the cases of Diphtheria, one occurred at Bethersden on March 19th, one at Smarden on March 28th and another on March 30th, one at Charing on May 16th, one at Smarden on May 27th and three in one family on June 15th, one at Bethersden on September 14th, and another in the same village on November 25th. Diphtheria.

In respect to the first two cases—notified respectively at Bethersden and Smarden—the patients had been exposed to such insanitary conditions as would be likely to give rise to septic throats. In the third instance, the patient was reported with the disease on the day after arrival from London. The patient reported on May 16th at Charing, was living on premises which were found to be in an insanitary condition, but, in this case, the attack had been preceded by Tonsillitis, contracted whilst away from home.

The case reported on May 27th at Smarden was preceded by Influenza and Tonsillitis in the same family; and the three cases notified on June 15th at Smarden occurred in a family living next door to the last-mentioned patient, from whom the infection was derived.

In the last two cases notified during the year, which occurred at Bethersden, the sanitary arrangements were of such a nature as to be likely to cause the outbreaks in question, and no other history as to the source of the infection could be obtained.

Action Taken.

Twenty-nine of the cases of scarlet fever were removed to the hospital for isolation and treatment. The cases of diphtheria were treated at home, and, being mild in type, no fatal results occurred. Moreover, there was no epidemic extension in any of the several outbreaks of this malady reported during the year.

The equipment for disinfection is still imperfect, and necessitates the destruction of many articles which would under the present arrangements be liable to retain infection.

In two instances, persons engaged in milking were suspended from their duties for a time, until all possibility of contamination of the milk was removed.

In respect to the insanitary conditions met with, which were discovered chiefly in connection with the outbreaks of diphtheria, such remedial measures were adopted as were practicable; but, at Bethersden, more radical measures are required.

Sewerage.

The sewerage of Bethersden has often been under the consideration of the Council. At first it was postponed, after an inquiry by the Local Government Board, until a proper water supply was available. Subsequently difficulty arose in connection with the acquirement of land for the sewage outfall; and at present the question is in the hands of a Parochial Committee, who are endeavouring to obtain another site for the purpose.

Defects in sewerage at Smarden were investigated and temporarily remedied; but a more comprehensive scheme for dealing with the sewage of Smarden will be required in the near future; and, at Great Chart, where temporary arrangements for the disposal of sewage have been made, a more complete system will have to be provided.

Water Supply.

Seven samples of water were analysed during the year, one of which was found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes.

The Mid-Kent Water Company are extending their mains in the District, and, during the year, 63 premises were provided with a supply from the Company's works.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, three houses were reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation.

Overcrowding.

One house was certified to be so overcrowded as to be dangerous to the health of the inhabitants; and, in three other instances, overcrowding was abated on primary notice from the Inspector.

The dairies, cowsheds, etc., of which there are 29 now on the Council's register, were visited with the Inspector. In the greater number of instances the cows were found to be kept under open air conditions. Dairies,
Cowsheds, etc.

The hop-pickers' dwellings were also visited with the Inspector. Bye-laws dealing with the lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking have been in force in the District since 1881. Hop-Huts.

At the several schools in the District, which were visited from time to time during the year, various modes of excrement disposal are in operation. At the Bethersden, Little Chart, Egerton and Kingsnorth Schools the objectionable privy-vault system is in use; at the Pluckley School Moule's earth closets are provided; at the Hothfield, Shadoxhurst, Westwell and Smarden Schools, privies with moveable receptacles are in use; at the Charing Heath School trough closets, discharging into a cesspool, are used; while at Great Chart School water closets, and at Charing School trough closets, discharging into the sewer, are provided. Schools.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:— Factory and
Workshop Act.

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	12	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	52	...	...
Workplaces (other than out-workers' premises)	16	...	...
Total	80	...	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Offences under the Fac- tory & Workshop Act:— Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (ss. 97-100) ...	7	7	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

								Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year:—								
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Underground Bakehouse (s. 101):—	
In use at the end of the year	1

Inspector's
Report.

In addition to the work already referred to, it appears from the Inspector's report that 230 letters in regard to sanitary matters were written during the year: 70 nuisances were reported to the Council, concerning which two statutory notices were issued. The works involved by the various matters dealt with included the re-construction of 28 house drains; the construction of 6 new water closets; the conversion of 7 privies into earth closets; the cleansing of 7 rain water tanks, and of 10 foul ditches; and the removal of 10 offensive accumulations.

The removal of the 32 patients to the hospital was effected under the personal supervision of the Inspector, and 62 premises were disinfected.

The dairies, cowsheds and milkshops, hop huts and slaughter-houses were visited at regular intervals, and the defects discovered received attention.

Sixty-three premises were connected with the mains of the Mid-Kent Water Company during the year, bringing the total number of houses supplied up to 272. Seventy houses at Charing are now supplied, 65 at Smarden, 12 at Westwell, 68 at Pluckley, 54 at Bethersden, and 3 at Great Chart.

TABLE I.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	7932	193	24.3	17	88.0	115	14.4	...	...	...	109	13.7
1898	7887	197	24.9	15	76.1	115	14.7	...	...	...	110	14.0
1899	7842	193	24.6	19	98.3	125	15.9	...	...	...	112	14.2
1900	7797	187	23.9	24	128.3	118	15.1	15	9	2	111	14.2
1901	7751	194	25.0	16	82.4	84	10.8	13	9	4	79	10.1
1902	7706	172	22.3	17	98.8	103	13.3	16	6	...	97	12.5
1903	7661	176	22.9	17	96.5	105	13.7	13	8	2	99	12.9
1904	7616	170	22.3	18	105.8	107	14.0	16	8	2	101	13.2
1905	7610	166	21.8	19	114.5	126	16.6	22	9	3	120	15.8
1906	7592	152	20.0	21	138.2	137	18.0	24	8	4	133	17.5
Averages for years 1897-1906.	7739	180	23.3	18	101.7	113	14.7	...	...	...	107	13.8
1907	7480	161	21.5	16	99.3	103	13.7	17	9	3	97	12.9

*Rates in Columns 4, 3 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse.	Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 39422

Total population at all ages .. 7751
 Number of inhabited houses 1685
 Average number of persons per house..... 4.6

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.
WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.							
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.						ASHFORD (RURAL).	CALEHILL (H.W.).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.														
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup) ..	10	3	..	4	3	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas...	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	51	1	10	9	5	..	..	15	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	24	..
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	62	1	13	26	14	8	..	18	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	24	29

"H W" indicates the locality in which the West Ashford Isolation Hospital and Union Workhouse are situated.

TABLE IV.
WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	ASHFORD (RURAL).	CALEHILL.			
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	8	...	...	...	2	5	1	2	6	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases	5	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	3	...	...	1
Bronchitis	7	1	...	...	1	...	5	3	4	...	...	1
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Veneral Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	11	...	...	1	...	1	9	2	9	...	...	3
Accidents	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	2
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	41	7	1	...	1	5	27	16	25	...	...	9
All causes	97	16	5	3	5	18	50	35	62	...	...	17

TABLE V.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	3	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	15
	Uncertified ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Convulsions ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	3	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	16

District of West Ashford (Rural).

Population. Estimated to middle of 1907 7480

Births in the Year { legitimate 155
 illegitimate 6 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 15
 illegitimate infants 1

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 97.

